CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 203 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*:—"LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

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For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
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		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road. P. No. 9.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd September	MOREA x ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA x ..	15,825
7ht October..	CALEDONIA ..	7.622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR.. ..	8.841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA X ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097

* MOREA, NALDERA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
X MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } Through steamers from China

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

8th September.	MULBERA ..	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
27th October ..	MADURA ..	8,975
10th November	DOMALA ..	8,441
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December.	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

1st September.	MANTUA ..	
21st ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
2nd November.	KASHGAR ..	
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..	
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIANS PORTS.

6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
28th August.	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
31st ,, ..	BANDRA.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st Sept.	VARSOVA	Busrah via. Karachi
6th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.

Telephone No. 1236.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about
S.S. Jaladuta	8700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada ..	7,465	16 Aug	30 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	7,191	26 Aug	30 Aug.
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kotoril.	3,817	4 Sept	6 Sept.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep	13 Sept.
Kamakuramaru ..	J. Fujisawa	6,845	25 Sep	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street,
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes. Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved Funds	.....	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Ambalia City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.
BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calicut	Patna
Cawnpore	Peshawar
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Poona
Chittagong	Poona City
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Quetta
Cochin	Rajahmandry
Coimbatore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Colombo	Rangoon
Cuddalore	Rawalpindi
Cuttack	Salem
Dacca	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
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MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
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ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
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5% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

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Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET (NEAR NULL BAZAR) WITHOUT THE FORT.
Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendor, Bai Motibai, widow of Hasambhoy Vali and on account and at the risk of defauling purchasers, Messrs. Nazarally Ratansey, Saccoor Ratansey and Nimji Ratansey sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of August 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS.
All the piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khoja Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2887 New No. 9865, Old Survey No. 2813, New Survey No. 4322 and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7301 and Street No. 210-212 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the aforesaid Khoja Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Mariumbai widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Hakim and on or towards the South by the property of Hajee Abdul Sakoor Hajee Habib and which said premises are now occupide by the tenants of the Vendors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of household furniture, dining table, sideboard, Sweet toned Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., crockery, glassware, Flectric lamp, platedware, etc., etc.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1922, at No 10, Sergant House, Barrow Road. opp. Tramway Co., Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suite, iron framed Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., ornaments hat-stand, teapoys, ice box, almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockery, and platedware, etc.
The property of Miss Corkey, Inspectress of Girls' Schools and others.
Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th August 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 28th and TUESDAY, the 29th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of C. P. goods, machinery, asafoetida, tins of butter, scented oil, caps, Swadeshi cloth, medicines, brass and copperware, holdall containing bedding, cases of dry dates, cases of clay toys, stationery, boxes and trunks, old clothing, shoes, cotton samples, pieces of steel pipes (for plumbers), grain and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 55 TONS SCANTLINGS AND POSTS.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marwadi Timber Trading Co., at its godown opposite the Sonapur at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:
On account and at the risk of Seth Valley Mahomed Sulleman.
About 3 Tons Scantling 354 pieces MRS. above 6 ft. 5 x 1½.
About 2 Tons Scantling 207 pieces MRS. above 6 ft. 3 x 3.
About 11 Tons Posts SR 6 to 9 feet.
On account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Hussein Haji Ismail Chhotani:
About 6 Tons Scantlings 291 pieces MRS. above 6 ft. 6 x 3.
About 3 Tons Scantlings 117 pieces MRS. above 6 ft. 6 x 4.
About 3 Tons Scantlings 318 pieces RSJ above 6 ft. 5 x 1½ to 6 x 2.
About 5 Tons Scantlings MTT Co. 3 to 5 ft. 3 x 1½
About 5 Tons Scantlings MTT Co. 3 to 5 ft 4 x 1½.
About 17 Tons Scantling S P 1 to 2½ ft. 1½ x 1½ to 3 x 1½.
AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES AND PARTS OF WATCHES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales):—
Watches Pocket, watches C. S. watches wrist, watches stop, glasses, hands large and small, hands luminious large and small, thongs, rated cases, watches slop 1/5 second, Glasses, hands centre sec: large and small, stop 1/5 sec; spring hair, main, stems winding watches wrist, wrist hands large and small, protectors, straps w/loop, Broaches, Pivot, Balances, Buttons winding, common, Pinions Diamonation Boxes, Gauges watch main spring, watches glass assorted, watches hunter sizes, hair spring L. 2. Geneva, main spring, Eng. and Swiss, main spring Geneva O. P. Pins, Ruby assorted; Saws Piercing.
Watches second hand assorted, spring Lever, Tabs, wheels winding wrist hands second Jewels, hole, cases wood packing etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of auction and the balance to be paid and goods removed within two days from the date of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF 4 OLD CEILING FANS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 25, Medows Street Fort, by order of the bank concerned:—
4 old ceiling Fans.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1922.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced and efficient MANAGING CLERKS by a firm of Solicitors. Apply Box No. 8482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C14138

WANTED—A PARSI GRADUATE of experience for the Bharda New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL.
A R4717

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. H. I. MEHTA, L.M. and S., Bhuleshwar.
A R4701

WANTED—An experienced 2nd class ENGINEERS. Apply in person. GOCULDASS DOSSA & CO., 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
A R4727

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced PROOF READER, knowing English, Sanskrit, Marathi well. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, Tatwavivechaka Press, Byculla.
A R4671

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS to sell Petroleum products in Bombay Presidency on commission basis. Those who can deposit cash security need only apply to Seth Atmaram Charandass and Co., 54, Third Bhowiwada Lane, Post Box No. 257, Bombay.
A 14129

WANTED—A GRADUATE, in reply to my advertisement of the 29th July and 2nd August. Second language French and good knowledge of correspondence work. Salary upto Rs. 75 per month with free-quarters. Apply to B. V. JAVERI, Proprietor, Indian Motor Car Service, Talegaon, DABHADA.
A R4728

WANTED.— 1 ENGINE DRIVER for Motor Tug at Henjam, pay Rs. 125 p.m., and free rations and passage. Applicants should apply in person, with original certificates, to the undersigned and must be prepared to undergo efficiency test. DIVISIONAL MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, Amarchand Building, 2nd Floor, Ballard Road, Bombay.
A 14151

SALARY Rs. 109—236 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn in an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young M. A. Experienced as Private Secretary to Executive Councillor, and Professor in two Universities. Excellent References. Please apply Box No. 8485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4715

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

UPPER STOREY of a palacious Bunglow at Warden Road, facing sea with beautiful garden. Apply H. A. OOMER, on the premises in the evening.
C R4707

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGE, Cumballa Hill, Opposite Sanitarium. Lock and Key. All modern conveniences. Dr. K. P. MODY.
R4713

TO BE LET—Two separate FLOORS with a good convenience at Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagaon. Apply HAJEE JOOSAB HAJI SHERIF.
C R4670

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Showrooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4722

TO LET OFFICE and SHOWROOMS on BALLARD, PLOTS. Partitions suitable to tenants will be made, if necessary. Please apply for particulars to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4457

TO LET—MOTOR SHOWROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, BLOCK and ROOMS in a new building, just completed, Gwalia Tank Road, opposite Cumballa P. O. WASSIAWAL ASSMAL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple Gate Chowpati.
C R4720

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13436

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. frieght extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE—Complete machinary of hydraulic press for pressing cotton bales weighing 308 lbs. of Riley Company and also 14 Dobson gins. Apply for further particulars to SUGANCHAND TAPADIA, Akola (Berar).
K R4676

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—A DODGE BROS., 5-seater touring MOTOR CAR in perfect order. Apply Box No. 8483, "Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4706

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—CUTTINGS of PASTE BOARD, PULP BOARD and STRAW BOARD any quantity on a reasonable price. Samples and rates, BENGAL PASTE BOARD AND PAPER MILLS, LTD., 8, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
PB

BOOKS AND STAMPS

SECRET OF SUCCESS—A BOOK of 94 pages useful reading matter for annas eight post free. Indian Academy of Commerce, Surat.
L R4733

STAMPS—Our "MIDDLE EAST" Packet of 100 different varieties from Thrace, Ukraine, Palestine, Mecca, Mesopotamia, Tibet, Nepal, various Indian States and Ceylon, excellent value at Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 14156

MONEY MAKING FACTS For Everybody—Henleys 20th Century Formulas, Recipes, and Processes, Rs. 18-12; Brant's Techno-chemical Receipts, Rs. 15; Taggarts Cotton Spinning 3 Vols. (Illus.), Rs. 23-10; Taggarts Cotton Spinning Calculation, Rs. 6-9; Metallic Alloys a Practical Guide for Everybody, Rs. 24; The Practical Metal Workers Assistants, Rs. 15; Pear's Cyclopeadia 1922 Edition, Rs. 3. INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, Meadow Street, Bombay.
L R4729

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Please apply to the PRINCIPAL, for prospects to learn Homeopathy, Electro-Homeopathy and Biochemistry and secure diplomas.
T

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAR-UL-ULOOM, (Muslim High School), Panchgani, re-opens on 11th September, students and teachers leave Bombay for Panchgani on 10th; Parents intending to send their boys are requested to communicate to the Undersigned immediately. Admission still open. Fees: I Class Rs. 40—45 and II. Class Rs. 25—30. H. A. LALLJE, Esq., 303, Hornby Road, Fort.
M 14067

LOST AND FOUND.

ROPERTY LOST—Left in Taxi, picked up at Apollo Pier Stand, evening 17th inst., two books in paper parcel. Finder returning same to "XY" care of "Bombay Chronicle" will be handsomely rewarded.
PB R4705

SPORTS.

23 WINS—47 PLACES!

THE results of RACING EXPERT'S Selections for the six Extra Meetings (54 races) have been:—

POONA 1ST EXTRA,	5 WINS,	11	PLACES.
,, 2ND ,,	4 WINS,	8	PLACES.
,, 3RD ,,	3 WINS,	6	PLACES.
,, 4TH ,,	4 WINS,	8	PLACES.
,, 5TH ,,	4 WINS,	7	PLACES.
,, 6TH ,,	3 WINS	7	PLACES.

Terms for future Meetings from Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
R4725

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONTRACTORS to equip and supply 2,500 ELECTRIC LIGHTS to the Congress Pandal and Khadinagar at Gaya during next Congress. Apply with terms: B. DAS & CO., Consulting Engineers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4592

OLD INDIAN PAINTINGS and SHAHNAMAH, 600 years old. Apply Box No. 8490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4732

KASHMIR GOODS—The best of all Indian Donegal Tweeds manufactured of the soft naturel wool of Kashmir, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds by 24 ins.). Genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Silk embroidered leather hand bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Chapli with leather socks, Rs. 6 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir.)
T R4493

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BAND WARRANT No. 357, dated 19th July, 1922, for 1 case cigaretts ex. Mantua stored in A. Bonded warehouse Alex. Dock issued to Messrs. D. Macropollo Co., and transferred by them by endorsement to The Empire Tobacco Company has been LOST or MISLAID. If found it may be returned to THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., 109, Medows Street, Bombay.
R4731

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Mr. FARDONJEE JEEWANJEE PATEL has left our services from the day of 23rd August, 1922, and the Power of Attorney in his favour is revoked from the said date.

M. N. MEHTA.
C C14142

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922, week-end 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Nasik Road and Devlali at the following reduced fares:—

NASIK ROAD.	DEVLALI.
1st class Rs. 27/8/0.	Re. 26/9/0
2nd class Rs. 13/11/0	Rs. 13/4/0

These tickets will be available for completion of retkurn journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars see printed notices.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.
C14114

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from the 1st September, 1922.
The Up and Down Nagpur Mail trains will run to the following accelerated things:—

2 DOWN

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 15-30
Bhusawal	Arr. 1-8
	Dep. 1-20
Nagpur	Arr. 9-15

2 UP.

Nagpur	Dep. 13-40
Bhusawal	Arr. 21-9
	Dep. 21-21
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 7-0

A New Fast Passenger train will be introduced between Bhusawal and Nagpur to the following timings:—

Bhusawal	Dep. 9-25
Nagpur	Arr. 19-0
Nagpur	Dep. 21-15
Bhusawal	Arr. 6-15

The S. E. Parcel Trains will convey third class passengers between Lonavla and Dhond only.
Certain small alterations to other mail and passengers trains have been made.
For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations or apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922.
C14143

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Building at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road for Messrs. Binediram Balchand. The Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, 4th September, 1922.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the under signed.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. S. Arc., L.C.E., M.C.I., etc.,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors,
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th August, 1922.
TA C14146

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Khatubai a minor and in the matter of a suit No. 697 of 1921 wherein Husein Ebrahim is Plaintiff and Fatmabai and others are Defendants.

HUSEIN EBRAHIM, of Bombay Surti Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Huseinkhan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

To

KHATUBAI, minor abovenamed, (2) FATMABAI, widow of Ebrahim Chand, grand mother of the said minor and (3) AISHABAI, widow of ALI MIYA HASSAM MIYA, (4) FATMABAI, widow of AHMED ESMAIL and (5) CHARANBAI, daughter of Ebrahim Chand and (6) HASAM EBRAHIM, the above relations of the Chand Ebrahim deceased ..... Plaintiff.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Fatmabai, widow of Ebrahim Chand or some other fit and proper person appointed, guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 31st day of August, 1922, proceed to appoint the said Fatmabai widow of Ebrahimchand or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
Sealed W. J. Howard,

The 14th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C14152

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TANNERIES, LTD.

(In voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Meeting of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company:—Krishna Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of September, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the statement of Liquidator's account made up to 24th June 1922.
(2) To transact any other business the Liquidator may place before the Shareholders.

DAWAR HUSAIN KAZI,
Liquidator.
14158

WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from the:

PERSUNAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 3rd July, 1922.
A C13613

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INFORMATION OF EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me from the informaton this day presented to me and from the examination of the Petitioner and from the correspondence that has passed between Messrs. Edgelow Gulabhand and Wadia, attorneys for the petitioners and the Commissioner of Police and from the discussion in Court that the Sanitarium known as "Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Sanitorium" and the Mosque attached thereto and the appurtenant buildings opposite the Charni Road on the Queens Road have been constructed by the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy at his own expense on the land leased to him by Government in 1884 and that the same are maintained by the members of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's family without any outside contribution and that the strip of land behind the said Sanitarium premises was given to Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy by His Holiness the Mulji Saheb High Priest of the Borah Community and that the buildings then standing thereon were pulled down by Sir Adamjee and on a portion of the said land buildings used as dinning hall and dispensary in connection with the said Sanitarium were constructed by Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy at his own expense and a portion of the said strip was left open and that since 1917 the followers of His Holiness have not attended at the said Mosque either for sermons or to call for their prayers and that some members of the Dawoodi Borah Community and Pathans took forcible possession of the said open strip of land on the 28th of June 1922 and that a suit is pending in the High Court in respect of such strip of land and that in the said suit the said members of the Community have been restrained by an injunction from erecting any structure on the said strip of land and doing other acts and that certain members of the said Community having threatened not to allow any burial in the Narielwady Burial Ground of any person with whom the said Mullaji Saheb had severed his connection such latter persons being Allibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy and others filed a suit in the High Court against the first mentioned persons and in such suit the first mentioned persons were restrained by injunction from preventing those Borahs with whom His Holiness has severed connection from using the said cemetery as a place for burials of their dead and doing other acts and that some Dawoodi Borahs and Pathans after having taken possession of the said strip of land have also taken possession of the public passage leading from the Queens Road to the Borah Burial Ground to the East of the Sanitarium and such persons prevent persons entitled to use the said passage from using the same and that a resolution has been passed that forcible possession should be taken of the said Sanitarium from Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's family during the Moharrum Holidays and that since the day before yesterday Borahs and Pathans in large numbers are gathering on the Queens Road and said passage and the said strip of land and throwing stones on the persons in the Sanitarium and abusing and threatening the inmates thereof and that since yesterday the number of Borahs and Pathans is increasing and that from the demeanour of these Borahs and Pathens who are so gathered there and from the threats given by them it is very likely that Borahs and Pathans who are assembled there taking advantage of the Mosque being there, will seek to enter the Sanitarium and Mosque and take forcible possession thereof during the Moharrum Holidays and that in so seeking to enter and take posession there will not only be a disturbance of the public tranquility but injury to the persons in the Sanitarium and Mosque and riot and danger to human life and that immediate prevention and speedy remedy is necessary and having heard Mr. Godinho who appeared on behalf of one Abdul Tyab and the said Mr. Godinho having after some argument asked for time and also having heard Mr. Ferreira for the applicant I being further of the opinion that this is a case of great emergency an order should be made forthwith, I do order that no person when frequenting the said Queens Road the said passage leading from the Queens Road to the Borah Burial Ground or the said open strip of land at the back of the said Sanitarium and the Mosque other than the persons already residing in the said Sanitarium Mosque and other buildings appertaining thereto should for a period of two months from the date of this Order enter the said Sanitorium or Mosque or buildings appertaining thereto.
This Order is made under Sec. 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

Dated Bombay, 25th day of August, 1922.
CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

NOTICE.
S.S. "KAIPAN."
In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, the sale of the above vessel advertised to take place at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1922, has been cancelled.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of my notice, dated 13th October, 1921, given in the papers through my Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., I do hereby give further notice in connection with the piece of land situate at Khersetji Sukhlaji Street and Bapty Road, Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 505, 506, New Nos. 14021, A/14021, A/1/14021, Old Nos. 65, and A/20, New Survey Nos. 6943, 6944, 6945, 6946, 1/6943, 3/6943, 1AA/6943, 1/6944, 1/6945, 1B/6943, 4/6946 and 5/6943, the Municipal Ward Nos. and Street Nos. and the names of the purchasers so far I have been able to ascertain upto now are mentioned below had been sold by Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala by his conveyances dated 28th January, 1879, and 27th February, 1896, and subject to the terms and conditions thereof have been devised under the will of the said Khersetji Jamasji Banatwala to his son Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala for his life only and after his death the same was devised absolutely to the children of the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala including myself in terms of the said will and that the said will was duly proved in the High Court of Bombay in the Year 1871 and the extent and nature of the respective rights of the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala and his children in the said Land was duly declared as aforesaid by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 595 of 1917 whereby it was declared that the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala was entitled to a life interest only in the said land he is not entitled to sell the said immoveable property for a period longer than his life and that after his death the same would belong absolutely to his children, who will at the death of the said Rustomji Khersetji Banatwala claim possession of the said land.

R. Municipal D Ward Nos.	Khersetji Sukhlaji St. No.	Purchaser's name.
4110 600 Sq. Yds.	142-152	Ebrahim Abdul Kayum decd. by his heirs.
4110, 600 Sq. Yds.	142-152	
4029, 4030	10, 15, 16A, 18-30	Ardeshir Khersetji.
4031 to 4038	48, 48A, 50, 52, 52&1	Daruwala recent.
4039, 4040, 4041	54 to 60, 118, 128, 1	Occupant his widow.
4042 to 4046 4052, 4053, 4054 to 4056, 4057, 4098, 4099, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106 to 4108, 4109	130, 1, 132-138, 140	Dosibai.

SORABJI R. BANATWALA.
Helsima Mansion,
Wadia Street, Tardeo.
C14103

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"Markandey Avtar"
OR
"SHIVA MAHIMA"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The Powerful Life Story of
KALIDAS
INDIAN DRAMA
Produced by National Film Co.
Photography by. S. N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
Always a Good Show.

TO-DAY

AND DURING THIS WEEK.
We are offering you the Visulization of the story of the birth of SHRI, GANPATI. The most interesting story from the Puran picturized in brilliant style, possessing high religious and educational value.

SHRI GANESH JANMA.

PRODUCED BY THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.

Vishnoo was born as Ganpati, to kill the power of DARKNESS, that was agonising the world, in the form of SINDURA SURA. The way in which he performed his mission has put GANPATI in the tanks of the first and foremost Hindu Gods.

A PICTURE THAT NO HINDOO SHOULD MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THE WEEK.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
TIME 5-15, 7, 8-45. 10-30.
ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY 6-30; 10 p. m.
WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS.
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS.
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The World's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
Written by Irvin S. Cobb The world's funniest writer
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN AND HIS OWN COMPANY
in the Great Mystery Play
"NUMBER 99"
ACTION, THRILLS, SUSPENSE AND ROMANCE
WELCOME RETURN OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
MAX LINDER
IN HIS LATEST SUPER-COMEDY
"DON'T KISS THE MAID"
A TORNADO OF LAUGHTER
From start to finish.

THE EMPRESS

Owing to the extraordinary demand for this record breaking film we are compelled to show it for a few nights more.
TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
The Great Picture, the World's Greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year.
THE KID
THE KID
Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written, Produced and directed by
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.
They are the greatest combination of Mirth-Makers, who ever got together; and the laughs that Charlie may be, he overlooks come fresh and snappy from The Kid, and the Kid is
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

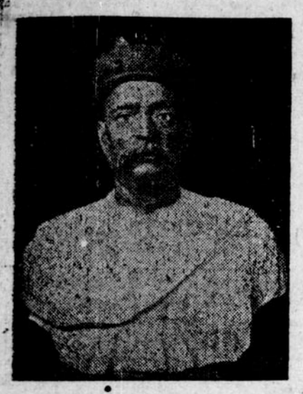
West--End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Superb Universal Comedy Drama in 5 Reels.
"THE WISE KID"
Featuring the pretty vivacious
"GLADYS WALTON"
The Merry Comedy of a smart little flapper, who knew just what she wanted; and when she got it, she didn't want it at all!
The Programme includes a 2-Reel century Comedy "Table Steaks" featuring the popular dog Brownie, and also the New Screen Magazine.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30: 7: 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
West--End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay
on
Wednesday 30th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASAI MAHTTKKANASHA
and
Saturday 2nd September at 1922 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 3rd September 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

LOK · TILAK



Mr. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA writes: This is to certify that I know Mr. Wagh and regard him as an eminent Sculptor. I have seen some of the busts executed by him, they, in my opinion, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.—22nd June, 1915.

Mr. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes:—This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—10th May, 1915.

Mrs. BEASANT writes:—
The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a pleasing likeness.

WAGH SCULPTURE
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.
Price Re. 1-10-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy. Rs. 2-8-0 2 Copies, Rs. 4-6-0.
Six Copies, Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79, Medows St. Fort. Bombay.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
or
Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without CH or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Lohar Chawl Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE
THE WOMAN.
An interesting reading supplied gratis and post free.
(Limited copies only.)
Write at once to:—
Atank Nigrah
PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.
GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 25th

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Sat. Americans Spot	13 70
Egyptian F. G. F. Saeed	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	22 26
As known in Liverpool at Jan.	22 15
closing time.) Mar.	22 31
New Orleans 12 a.m. Oct.	21 85
Jan.	21 75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th

Months.	To-day's price
August	—
September	12 81—unchgd.
October	12 70+ 7
November	—
December	12 49+ 7
January	12 47—unchgd.
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	12 26+ 3
June	—
July	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	13 07+ 7
Sept.	12 89+ 6
Oct.	12 75+ 6
Nov.	12 69+ 6
Dec.	12 64+ 3
Jan.	12 44+ 5
Feb.	12 40+ 3
Mar.	12 36+ 3
April	12 3 + 2
May	12 24+ 1
June	12 18+ 1
July	12 12—unchgd.

Tone :—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	17 65—15
Sept.	17 05—10
Oct.	17 20— 0
Nov.	17 36—unchgd.
Dec.	17 40 "
Jan.	17 50 "
Feb.	17 60 "
Mar.	17 70 "
April	17 70 "
May	17 95 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th

A. G. Bengs.	8 70
" " Fully Good	9 15
" " Fine	9 55
" " No. 1 Comra Good	10 45
" " " Fully Good	10 85
" " " Fine	11 25
A. G. Broach Good	11 05
" " Fully Good	11 75
" " Fine	12 15
A. G. Scinde Good,	8 65
" " Fully Good	9 05
" " Fine	9 40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	9,000
Stores at New York Oct.	21 93—49
" " " Dec.	22 09—34
" " " Jan.	21 94 32
" " " Mar.	22 06—22
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 45—20
" , at New Orleans	22 00—35
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 62—40
" at New Orleans Jan.	21 83—56
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	—
Jumard Rills	—
New Commercial U. S. mixed	99 5 8
Do. Foreign	69 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 26th.

Oct.	21 93— 2
Dec	22 04— 5
Futures at New York. Jan	21 91— 4
Mar	21 76— 9

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

Telegraphic Transfers	Mutilated.
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	25 1/4 Quietly Steady.

MONEY RATES.

London, Aug. 25th.

Rates 3%	59 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1 8
" 2 months hence	35 1/8
Small offering—Steady.	
Interest only 4 day loans	13/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3
3 p/c. since 1 th ultimo.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 25th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs Aug.-Sep. Sellers	48
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	44/6
Australian 61 lbs. Aug Sept. Sellers	49
Karachi barley 50 July paid.	
Tone :—Dull	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	118
National	£ 43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunsmk, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£ 19 1/4
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton Aug-Sept Value	£ 8 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Antwerp Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid Sellers	£ 16
Tone :— Irregular.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	68
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	61 12 16
Copper Brazers	63 1 2
Yellow Metal	5 4/4
Hard Spelter	24 3 4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3.8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 97 3/4—1/
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/16+1/6
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 3/4—1 4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37—unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2—unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4+1/.
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 118 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	7
Freights of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :— Quieter after steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/9
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	21/4 1 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. D c. Sellers	21/6
Tone :—Weak.	

STOCK EXCHANGE MEETING.

CORNER DECLARED IN SHARES OF DAVID & CURRIM BHOY MILLS.

According to the invitation of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange about 200 brokers met in the Association's Hall on Friday afternoon. The speakers condemned the weakness of the Directors to which they attributed the present plight to which the Exchange was reduced, and there was a unanimity of opinion as to the need of strong measures to check extravagant speculation which was disgracing the good name of the city. Some members even blamed the Directors, who they said had acted as the servants or slaves of the syndicate.

Mr. Jugjivan Ujamsey explained the position in the shares of the David and Currimbhoy Mills and said that there was not a shadow of doubt that these shares were cornered. He complained against the vacillating policy of the Directors in allowing the speculation to go on such a high scale. Only recently the Directors fixed the rate of Currimbhoy Mills at Rs. 1,900 (inclusive of Rs. 110 as dividend) and Rs. 1,850 for the David shares. He wanted to know from the Directors why they allowed this limit to be overstepped. Why did they close their eyes when the Bull Syndicate was raising the prices of the shares by Rs. 100 every day? Was it not their duty to stick to the limit he asked the Board to put their powers into force.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusji said that they were not there to ask for protection for the Bears or to adopt such measures as to ruin the Bulls or *vice versa*. The position of the market was very critical and he said that the Board had allowed matters to drift hopelessly,. He also blamed the brokers who indulged in huge transactions for the syndicate. They had not to consider the position of the Bulls or the Bears but they had to take strong measures to put down extravagent orgy of speculation.

CORNERING TACTICS.

Mr. Bapuji Nusserwanji spoke on the present situation in the market. He said that the Syndicate was sucking their blood. The shares of the cornered mills were only 4,000 and they knew that in one day 1,500 shares were bought by a broker on receiving a telephonic message from Poona to make the purchase. The Directors ought to have seen there was a corner. He complained about some Directors seeing the members of the Syndicate at their bungalows. It was a very undesirable thing for them to do and he condemned those Directors who had been to see the members of the Syndicate at their bungalows. He asked the members of the Board to consult some millowners as to what they thought of the present value of the shares of the David and Currimbhoy Mills. The share of the Fazulbhoy Mills which was undoubtedly the best in the Currimbhoy's group was quoted at Rs. 1,250 and how was it that the shares of the Currimbhoy Mills were quoted at Rs. 2,200. They jumped up from 1,700 to 2,200 within a few days. He could not understand why the Directors allowed this sudden rise.

Mr. Jehangir Shapurji said that when they met last month he asked them to remove the cancer by means of the surgeon's knife. But the Directors allowed the abcess to grow until it assumed a dangerous form. He thought that the Directors had failed to cope with the situation and it was highly desirable that they should now take strong action against such persons as were determined to ruin the market. It was impossible for honest brokers to do any business and the whole game was in the hands of the Syndicate who were squeezing the market. He regretted to find that the Directors allowed the members of the Association to be squeezed mercilessly, in spite of the fact that they knew that there was a corner and Rule 26-A of the Clearing House was clear on the point and yet the Directors had miserably failed to exercise the powers vested in them by that rule.

Mr. Chhotalal Kothari said that if there was a corner the duty of the Directors was clearly defined, but the Directors had failed to carry out the sacred trust reposed in them.

BROKERS PLAYING INTO HANDS OF SYNDICATE.

Mr. M. Wadia said that he was amazed to see the supine attitude of the Directors. He asked whether they were playing in the hands of the Syndicate. Had they no conscience? Were they blind to their duty? He strongly criticised the action of the speculators in transacting business for the October settlement without the permission of the Board. He asked whether the Board would tolerate such high-handed action on the part of the brokers doing business for the Syndicate. He complained that some of the members of the Board behaved themselves as if they were the servants or slaves of the Syndicate. The Association had suffered too long for the sins of their Directors and it was time that they spoke out their mind. The Directors were their trustees, but they had acted as if they were the representatives of the Syndicate. He demanded that an example should be set to the Syndicate by fixing as low a rate as possible of the shares of the David and Currimbhoy Mills, so that cornering may be stopped. They were out for spoils. Would the Directors allow the poor brokers to be fleeced.

Mr. Kekhushroo Patch, one of the Directors, asked whether any member was able to prove the statement that shares were offered for cash at a lower value than quoted in the market and whether such offers were declined by the brokers of the Syndicate. Two members said that they were prepared to give positive proof that when they offered a few shares to the brokers of the Syndicate they declined to buy. In one case 15 shares were offered for cash, but the Syndicate's broker said that he did not care for 15 shares but if there was a big lot he would buy it.

Mr. Jehangir Shapurji said he offered two shares at about 2,200 and the Syndicate's broker replied that he would not take two shares but if they were 100 shares he would buy them.

The Chairman said that a decision would be given evening.

A CORNER DECLARED.

After much deliberation, the Board announced their decision that there was a corner in the shares of the David and Currimbhoy Mills and that there would be no forward transactions in whose shares after the September settlement has been over. The transactions for the September settlement will be allowed at the maximum rate of Rs. 2,175 for the shares of the Currimbhoy and Rs. 1,975 for the shares of the David Mill.

COCHIN ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial note on "Cochin Administration" in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle," I find you write among other things that "the present ruler succeeded his father on his abdication." I hasten to point out that the present Maharaja has succeeded his brother and not father. It is to be remembered that the Cochin Royal family follows the Marumakkathayam system of inheritance which Sir Sankaran Nair denounced as "one of the incubi" sapping the vitality of the Malayalees in his now-famous interview to the Calicut correspondent of the "Pioneer." The male members of the Cochin royal family generally marry from the Nair community which follows this peculiar system of inheritance. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of this system, I can unhesitatingly say that it is quite unlikely that the Cochin royal family would find it practicable to change the present system at least for some generations to come.—Yours, etc.,

E. R. MENON.

Krishna Building, No. 1,
Parel, Bombay, Aug. 23.

"AKALI'S" ALLEGATIONS.

A CONTRADICTION

A Punjab Soot Press Communique states:—The "Akali" of June 15th published a letter from one Kashmir Singh to the effect that Sepoys Bhagat Singh, Attar Singh and Sher Singh had been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment for wearing black *pugris*, while Naik Indar Singh and Sepoy Kala Singh hal been sentenced to six and two months' imprisonment for the same offence, and that the flag of the Nishan Sahib had been removed by sertain Indian Officers and made over to a sweeper. Enquiries have shewn that these allegations refer to the 14th Sikhs and enquiries have been made from the Officers Commanding that regiment. These enquiries shew that the allegations are false. Sepoys Bhagat Singh and Attar Singh were sentenced to four years' imprisonment for refusal to perform sentry duty and for gross insubordination; no such person is traceable in the regiment as Sepoy Sher Singh. Naik Indar Singh received a sentence of four months' imprisonment for insubordination to his superior officer while Sepoy Kala Singh is not traceable.

In no case was any punishment awarded for the wearing of a black turban.

Similarly the statement as to the Nishan Sahib is false. The flag in question is still in the Regimental "Gudrara."

RASH VICTORIA DRIVER FINED.

At the Girgaon Police Court before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. Eruchshaw Rustomji Hirjibehdin and Rao Bahadur V. S. Joshi, Sergeant Repper charged one Husein Shahaji, victoria driver No. 1312 with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner.

Mr. Tegani, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that Kanoor Rowji, driver of a motor-car belonging to Mr. Hormusji B. Bharucha was standing near a tailor's shop in the vicinity of the Royal Opera House on the right side of the road. The members of the family of Mr. Bharucha were in the car. The driver started the car and took a turn towards the left to go to Fort. In the meantime, the accused's victoria came in a rash and negligent manner from the opposite direction. In spite of the driver sounding his horn and giving a signal with his hand, the accused did not pull up and ran into Mr. Bharucha's motor car damaging it.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that the driver of the motor car did not give the signal.

The Court believed the prosecution evidence and convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, observing that in view of the fact that the victoria of the accused was also damaged and some injuries, as alleged by the accused, were inflicted on the horse, the Court would let the accused off with a light punishment, otherwise in such cases of rash driving it was always inclined to inflict deterrent punishment.

A Calcutta message of August 25th says:—The Coroner finished to-day the inquiry touching the death of Mrs. Manuel who had died on the 5th instant. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to haemorrhage caused by a fall owing to her being assaulted and pushed by her son, E. T. Manuel.—(A. P.)

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POONA RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING

MARCODIA WINS THE HARRIS PLATE.

Yesterday being the last extra meeting before the big meeting which begins on Wednesday next, and it being a public holiday, a much larger attendance was seen at the races. The weather was cloudy and it drizzled a little.

There were nine interesting events in which large fields participated. Marcodia won the big event of the day beating Treddle. Night Bomber who started an equal favourite with Marcodia was not only beaten for first place but also for second place. He was fortunate to secure a place as the Lark, who placed fourth, might have snatched even this. This, of course, was the first outing of the horse. As he is sure to get a favourable handicap next time he is out, he will most probably run differently during the big meeting. Speaking of handicapping, it is remarkable how some handicappers persistently overrate certain animals, while others are fortunate to be leniently treated however much they may distinguish themselves. Divide is one of those unfortunate horses who never gets a decent chance. He started with 9-6 two years ago in Bombay and though he has only placed occasionally his weight has never come below 9 stones. Cally is another overrated animal who ought to be in the third division. Christmas Holiday has undoubtedly fallen a good deal lately and yet he is still pretty high in the handicap. In the Harris Plate Starshot was given 9-4 and Night Bomber 8-10, a difference of eight pounds between them. In the Grand Western Handicap last season in Bombay, Night Bomber who won this race with 7-6, easily beat Starshot who carried 7-13 and Verge 8-1 also beat Starshot in that race. When they met again in the Sandhurst Plate this season, in Poona, Verge was given 8-11 and won the race and Starshot 8-12 ran unplaced. It will be seen from this that some horses are undoubtedly severely treated while others are not so unfortunate. This, by the way, has been going on here for many years. It is no doubt true that Mr. Galstaun and other big owners do buy good cattle, but are not Mr. Mathuradass' horses good also? During the last Bombay season the only race Starshot won was the Willingdon Plate of 1½ miles in which a much poorer company ran compared to the Grand Western Handicap.

The first event of the day was the 1st Division of the Chinchwad Plate of 1½ miles for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Towfic, Balance, and Wincher declined leaving a field of 16 to start. In this crowd Trafalgar was much fancied but he had to yield first honour to Cummer who also had a large following. In the 2nd Division of the same plate three horses also declined leaving sixteen to start. In this Wadi, the favourite, never made a show and Sunnayet who carried a lot of money was equally unsuccessful. This race was won by Gulmarg.

The progenies of Prospector have always done well in India. They are perhaps the most reliable sprinters seen in this country Braganza maintained this reputation yesterday by winning the 1st Division of the Parvati Plate easily. In this race Lace was well fancied and secured third place..

The 1st Division of the Magdala Plate was annexed by the consistent Floreal who probably will now be promoted to his proper class. Allington has crept up to fourth place. I tis to be seen whether he will content himself with that humble position in the big meeting as he is reputed to be a good stuff. There was a late rush for Piccolo who evidently was not fancied in proper quarters.

Red Turk won the Cheltonham Steeple chase he was ridden by Capt. Barker. He came second to Major Saxham the other day and he was expected to win yesterday. He is a fine steeplechaser and his rider Capt. Barker is a good horseman. Repartee would not take to the hurdles and ran a flat race and at end displaced his rider. Bristol Cream fell.

With the exception of the Lark all ran in the second of the Magdala Plate. This race was won by Quite Dark. The favourite was Marmion who came third. The unfortunate Whit Week who was penalized 3 lbs. for mate Divide was fourth. The start was poor. placing second in the Yerrowda Plate Div. II, was not expected to do much with such weight. Many spoke of Risen Again as a dark horse but probably his time has not yet come. The followers of Mr. Mathuradass's stable were much disappointed when Aldergrove and Sarsaparilla made no show in the race. Allensmore who was in great form in Bombay is undoubtedly out of form in Poona. Day Spring with his light weight nearly upset at the Apple Cart. There will be keen disappointment at Mapucca. But the cat is out of the bag.

As already stated the big race of the day, the Harris Plate of 1½ miles, in which good field ran was won by Marcodia, a hot favourite beating Treddle and Night Bomber. Some people fancied Brendan another poor devil who will take years to come down in the handicap. Marcodia is no longer the indifferent animal he was last year.

The Tigris Plate of 1 mile for Arab Ponies in the 1st and 2nd Division was won by March Along who had already shown good form. His Stable companion Dublin was better fancied. Desert Flower nearly upset the race. What happened again to Trade Mark is not clear as it was whispered that he was an excellent thing for theday.

It was a foregone conclusion that Footpedall who won the Aundh Plate for Maiden horses the other day would win easily the 2nd Division of the Parvati Plate. What is this horse doing in the 3rd Division young though he may be? Has he not shown that he is of a superior class and breed and that he ought to be his proper division?

Details:—

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Messrs Wahab and Shafi's CUMMER 9-3, Townsend 1
Messrs Isfani and Shroff's BAHADORJUNG 9-10, Barnett 2
Mr Sharaballi's TRAFALGAR 9-7 Purtoosingh 3
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's MUSLAT 8-11 Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Napoleon, Towfik, Orator, Zohal, Triumph, Marquis, Grey Rosette, Balance, Black Prince, Shanavaz, Arabian Gold, Careless, Wincher, and Laffy.

The race:—They started on level terms Marquis, Black Prince and Arabian Gold leading the field to the fifth furlong where they were joined by Muslat, Careless, Triumph and Bahadorjung. At the turn Trafalgar was prominent with Bahadorjung at his girths, Muslat on the outside and Cummer lying handy. Racing into the straight Cummer overhauled the leaders at the distance and won by three-quarter lengths, three-quarter lengths between second and third, head between third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 26 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 38/8 and Rs. 21.

Favourite:—Trafalgar.

Trainer:—Mr. S R. A. Wahab.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr Goculdass' GULMARG 9-0 Lambert ... 1
Mr Hassanally's LAST DAY 8-13 Morris ... 2
Mr T Giocala's BUCHEFALOS 8-7 S J Meekings 3
Messrs Ajam and H Noormahomed's Khayum 8-11 Barnett 4

Did not run:—Champion, Coroner and Salute

Also ran:—Kingcraft Sirtib Wadi, Shah Sannayet, Black Guinea, Hoojaz, Sir Jamal, True Love, Jerwan, Roumania, Yellow Silk.

The race:—Sirtib led at the start from Wadi, Sannayet, Khayum and Sir Jamal, True Love lying last. At the mile Khayum was ahead of the field with Wadi, True Love, Sirtib, Yellow Silk and Jerwan now last. As they raced past the half-mile post Last Day and Wadi were prominent with Gulmarg, Sannayet and Buchefalos as closest attendants. Sannayet was the first to enter the straight on the outside and was running well, but on nearing the distance tired when Gulmarg took command and stalling off a hot challenge from Last Day won easily by half-a-length, half-a-length between second and third, two and-a-half lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 26 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77; Places Rs. 24/8, Rs. 62, and Rs. 103.

Favourite:—Wadi.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THF PARVATI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500.

Mr Sangidas Jesiram's BRAGANZA 7-12 Purtoosingh 1
Mr Patel's PINE TREE 8-10 Morris 2
Mr R N Bhargava's LACE 9-5 Dobie 3
Mr Thaddeus' SOSPELLO 8-10 Ruiz 4

Did not run:—Oregon Pine, Mary's Lamb, Brittomart, Lomo, Victoria Cross, Golden Gleam, Pin Money.

Also ran:—Robina, Balira, Mexican Eagle, Bathurst, Sunnygama, Barbary, Sevenbeams Jam, Rueful, Florella, Cheery Girl, and Merion.

The race:—They got off on level terms Pine Tree taking command, Braganza, Lace and Sospello following in the rear with Rueful last. At the fourth furlong Lace took command, Braganza running well on the outside, Pine Tree third and Sospello sixth. Lace headed into the straight, where Mexican Eagle tired, but at the distance Braganza came on with a swift run and went to win easily by one and-a-quarter lengths, three-quarter lengths between second and third, one and-a-quarter lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 2 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44/8; Places Rs 14, Rs. 16, and Rs 15.

Favourites:—Lace and Braganza.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000.

Mr Galstaun's FLOREAL 9-6 Dobie .....
Mr. Wesche-Dart's BELLE VOYAGEUSE II
Mr Heath's MAGICAL 8-5 McPherson .....
Mr Garda's ALLINGTON 8-8 Clarke .....

Did not run:—The Count.

Also ran:—Southern Beauty, Cally, Entailed, Dialect, Christmas Holiday, Piccolo, Chinese White, Grande Place, and Old Sport.

The race:—They got off well together with Piccolo, Allington, Floreal to the front and Grande Place last. Old Sport moved up at the sixth furlong and was running prominently on the outside, Entailed being last. Cally showed up for a while to drop back at the turn, where Old Sport also shot his bolt. Floreal took command as the field dashed into the straight and increasing his lead won a good race comfortably by one and-a-quarter lengths, half-a-length between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

Time:—1.29 seconds.

1st Tote apid:—Win Rs. 50; Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 19.

Favourite:—Dialect.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE CHELTENHAM STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Capt J B Browne's RED TURK, 11-7, Capt Barker 1
Messrs Byass and Sheppard's REIGNING STAR, 12-13, F W Byass 2
Mr Vernon's TESSIE, 11-7, B D Lyons 3
Mr E S Sward's CORKSCREW 4

Also ran:—Prim, Repartee, Johnson, Bristol Cream.

The race:—Reigning Star was the first to take the hurdle closely pursued by Red Turk, Tessie, Corkscrew and Johnson. At the first turn Red Turk was in command, Tessie second, Reigning Star third and Corkscrew fourth. As they raced past the Sholapur Road Tessie was second to Red Turk and was going strong, Bristol Cream came down with his rider on his way home. Nearing home, Tessie fell back to third place and Reigning Star did his best to catch the leader who however easily stalled off the challenge by 4 lengths, distance 2nd and third, distance 3rd and 4th.

Time:—5 mins. 22 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 27.

Favourites:—Reigning Star and Red Turk.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Mr Hillman's QUITE DARK, 8-5, F Huxley 1
Mr J N De Souza's DAY SPRING, 7-11, Dobie 2
Mr Heath's MARMION, 8-11, McPherson ... 3
Mr Thaddeus' DIVIDE, 9-0, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Whitweek, Verna, Aldergrove, Sarsaparilla, Allensmore, Atrocity, Starboard, Risen Again.

The race:—A bad start left Whitweek behind some lengths, Quite Dark taking a flying lead with Divide, Starboard and Allensmore as nearest attendants. At the fifth furlong Whitweek creeped up into the bunch, leaving Aldergrove to form the tail end of the field. Marmion joined Quite Dark and Divide at the bend with Dayspring on the outside going very strong. At the distance Dayspring made desperate efforts to get on level terms with the leader who just managed to get home by a short head, half a length 2nd and 3rd, one and a half lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 28 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 85-8; Places Rs. 33-8, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 18.

Favourites:—Divide and Whitweek.

Trainer:—D Greenhalgh (Jnr.).

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Mr Heath's MARCODIA, 8-0, McPherson ... 1
Mr Cannon's TREDDLE, 8-0, Barnett 2
Mr Coculdass' NIGHT BOMBER, 8-10, Walker 3
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's THE LARK, 7-12, Ritchie 4

Not run:—Archer, Charlie's Smile.

Also ran:—Starshot, Simon's Choice, Silver Jug, Brendan, Unitoi, William the Beau, Night Watch, Love Glass, On Leave, Plaxtol.

The race:—A level start with Starshot, Brendan and Love Glass leading the field. At the mile post Night Bomber and The Lark moved up. The order at the half mile post was The Lark, Simon's Choice, Silver Jug, and Treddle. The Lark and Plaxtol were lying last. The first at the turn was Treddle running well with Marcodia on the outside. As they entered the straight Marcodia dashed out and won a good race by a length, one and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, one length 3rd and 4th.

Time —2 mins. 7¼ secs

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 51; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 57-8 and Rs. 20.

Favourites:—Night Bomber, Marcodia and The Lark.

Trainer:—G Dillon.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr Goculdass' FOOTPEDAL, 8-4, Walker 1
Mr Cannon's CEREMONY, 7-3, Clarke ... 2
Mr Thaddens' BOUILLOTTE, 8-10, Ruiz ... 3
Mr Avasia's EUDORETTE, 9-5, Morris 4

Not ran:—Bohea, Greenfield, Pine Box, Lisnasharragh, Olivine, Lady Changeful.

Also ran:—Red Cross Boy, Blackwater, Eccleston, Anthracite, Rakings, Milkmaid, Lively, Walhachin, Somali, Cork Glass, Lady Loo, Kintail.

The race:—They dweit, and when th field did get away Blackwater, Eudorcite and Lively were to the front with Milkmaid running last. Nearing the mile Footpedal joined up, Bouillotte lying sixth. The order was unchanged at the half mile. At the turn Ceremony was prominent with Footpedal in command. Entering the straight Footpedal increased his lead and stayed to win, Ceremony putting in a fine run at the distance. Won by three-quarter length, one and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, half a length 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37-8; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 23-8.

Favourite:—Blackwater and Footpedal.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Mr Noble's MARCH ALONG, 7-11, Ritchie 1
Mr Syed Rashid's DESERT FLOWER, 7-10, Thompson 2
Mr Heath's ARTHUR, 7-9, Purtoosingh ... 3
Mr Cursetjee's KARAM 7-11, Donnelly 4

Not run:—Mandil, Mikado, Honeysuckle.

Also ran:—Trade Mark, Summerton, Dublin, Latif, Taj.

The race:—March Along was the quickest away, the rest of the field lagging behind. They drew level at the 7th furlong, Taj lying last. March Along again took command, Desert Flower, Arthur, Karam and Latiff lying well behind. Nearing the turn Desert Flower and Arthur closed on the leader, and the three raced home neck to neck, March Along securing a well-deserved verdict. Won by a short head, short head 2nd and 3rd, one and a half lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 53 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; Places Rs. 78-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 22-8.

Favourite:—Latiff and Trade Mark.

Trainer:—Owner.

CALCUTTA RACES.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

SECOND MONSOON MEETING.—First Day.

THE DAY NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for maiden horses in the 4th Division.

Messrs Stewart and Mackenzie's SANS MERCI, 8-0 (cd 8-1), Andas 1
Mr Dee's GUILELESS, 8-0 (cd 8-2), Harrison 2
Mr Dass' BLUSTER, 9-9, Northmore 3
Mr Davison's ALDFORD HALL, 9-1, Higgins 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 43; Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 18.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Christie's PATSY, 9-2, Andas 1
Mr Thomas' TORCHLIGHT, 8-4, O'Brien 2
Mr Galstaun's NO BALL, Walker 3
Mr Dee's VOLAGE PET, 8-2, Harrison 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 49-8; Places Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 21.

THE AMATEUR HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1½ miles over 7 fights.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A handicap hurdle race for horses in the 4th Division. Grs. with permission of stewards professionals allowed to ride carrying 12 lbs. extra.

Messrs. Pugh and Harvey's READY CASH, 10-2, Capt Pearson 1
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WELL OVER, 12-8, Murrell 2
Mr Gilford's JOYSHIP, 10-8, Marsh 3
Mr White's LEADING GIRL, 10-0 (cd 10-8), McGaffin 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 124-8; Places Rs. 41 and Rs. 21-8.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mrs Ford's ADVISOR, 8-9, Andas 1
Mr Thomas' LOUGH CORRIB, 8-13, O'Brien 2
Mr Dee's BRUSLEE. 8-13, Harrison 3
Mr Galstaun's DARE BAY, 9-0, Walker ... 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 112-8; Places Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 15-8.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Galstaun's TETE MONTEE, 8-9, Walker 1
Raja Singh and Kour Singh's LADY MYRA, 9-10, O'Brien 2
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WITTY SCOUT, 8-9, Sleigh 3
Maj Molony's KING OF BEES, 8-1, Higgins 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 160; Places Rs. 65 and Rs. 20-8.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr Gregory's ROXA, 8-3, Higgins 1
Mr Dee's SUNNY TIME, 8-4, Harrison 2
Mr Main's MERCURY, 9-6, Hutchins 3
Mr Thomas' GOLDEN MEMORY, 8-8, O'Brien 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 69-8; Places Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 25.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

An interesting whole-day match was played on Saturday between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club on the ground of the former. The visitors having won the toss elected to field and thus the home team started its first innings. The weather remained cloudy throughout the day. A. Greenfield made a good display in batting and scored 57 runs in which were included four boundary and one overboundary strokes. H. Cox also played a fine game and scored 23 runs. He had to his credit two overboundary strokes Hosie also played well. From among the visitors, the bowling average of Wadia was commendable, he captured five wickets in eleven overs at the cost of 36 runs. Elavia of the Quadrangular fame captured two wickets at the cost of 26 runs in nine overs. The total score of the Gymkhana stood at 121. The visitors made a bad beginning, having lost five reliable wickets in 17 runs. Doli Kapadia, would have been out at the first ball of Hosie. had not Harvey missed the catch, which was rather a difficult one. But Kapadia could not stay long in the wicket and was clean-bowled at the third ball of Hosie. From among the visitors, the highest score was of J. Elavia who scored 13 runs, his was, indeed, a faultless play. Hosie and Cox bowled well, the former capturing six wickets in ten overs and the latter capturing four wickets in 10 overs. The visitors, however, lost the match by 51 runs. The following were the scores recorded, when the stumps were drawn for the day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T Parker 1; G Harvey 4; A Greenfield 57; A Hosie (capt) 18; W Walsh 5; J King 0; F Cole 0; H F Milne 7; H Cox 23; H Lees 1; C Coton (not out) 0; extras 5; total 121.

ELPHINSTONE C. C

J Elshidana 9; R Kerrawalla 1; S Lilaowala 3; Doli Kapadia (capt.) 4; B Bhapoo 0; T Parekh 0; J Elavia (not out) 13; N Contractor 0, F Khambatta 12; F Dadysheth 12; H Wadia 0; extras 16; total 70.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The following Association football results took place to-day:—

First Division:—Liverpool five, Arsenal two; Aston Villa two, Blackburn Rovers nil; Chelsea one, Birmingham one; Preston North End three, Bolton W. one; Burnley three, West Bromwich Albion nil; Tottenham Hotspur one, Cardiff City one; New Castle United two, Everton nil; Middlesbro two, Huddersfield two; Sheffield United two, Manchester City nil; Nottingham Forest one, Sunderland nil; Oldham Athletic four, Stoke one.

Second Division:—Clapton Orient nil, Barnsley one; Leeds United one, Blackpool one; West Ham United one, Bradford City two; Bury one, Hull City nil; Coventry City one, Notts Country two; Manchester United two, Crystal Palace one; Wolverhampton W. nil, Derby County one; Port Vale nil, Fulham one; Stockport Country four, Leicester City five; Rotherham County one, Wednesday two; South Shields nil, Southampton nil.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Bradford six, Nelson two; Acorington Stanley two, Darlington one; Chesterfield two, Barrow one; Crewe Alexandria nil, Rochdale one; Durham City one, Southport one; Brimsby Town four, Wrexham nil; Halifax Town three; Lincoln City one; Tranmere Rovers one, Stalybridge one: Walsall two, Hartlepools United two; Wigan Borough six, Ashington one.

(Southern Section.—Gillingham two, Brentford nil; Aberdare Athletic three, Exeter one; Brighton and Hove nil, Norwich nil; Bristol City two, Reading one; Portsmouth nil, Bristol Rovers nil; Luton Town two, Charlton Athletic two; Swansea Town one, Merthyr Town one; Millwall nil, Plymouth Argle nil; Newport County nil, Southend two; Queen's Park Rangers one, Watford two; Swindon Town two, Northampton nil.

Scottish League:—Aberdeen one, Raith Rovers nil: Airbrieonians two, Albion Rovers nil; Falkirk nil, Alloa Athletic nil; Kilmarnock two, Ayr United nil; Celtic two, Hamilton Acads one; Partick Thistle nil, Cylde nil; Heart of Midlethian two, Dundee one; Third Lanark nil, Hibernians one; Saint Mirren one, Greenock Morton one; Motherwell nil, Glasgow Rangers four.

POONA SHOW IN AID OF INDIAN RED. CROSS.

On Thursday next the (31st inst., at 6, 8 and 10 p m., in aid of the Indian Red Cross Society, a special Cinema shows at the Napier Cinema, Poona, with the famous film "The Kid" featuring Charlie Chaplin, will be given under the Patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, of the Southern Command, Lt.-Genl. Sir S. H. Climo, (Poona District), Mr. H. L. Painter, Commissioner, C.D., and Mr. W. F. Hudson Collector of Poona.

.....Joseph. 27

RY. UNIONS' FEDERATION, LAHORE.

The Railway Unions Federation, which was being organised by the N. W. Ry., the B. N. W. Ry., and the O. R. Ry., will take place concurrently with the Ry., men's conference at Lucknow, on the 3rd proximo.

Delegates of all Railway Unions are requested to attend. The question of increased hours of working to be enforced on different Railways from 1st proximo, will be considered in this meeting along with the important questions as to the perfection of Federation and other details in connection therewith.

The Railways Agents are requested to issue passes to different Railways employees attending as delegates in this meeting. Railwaymen should apply for passes.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will soll at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, September 10th, at 10-30 a.m. the following:—

1. Seven Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the Willingdon Stud, Sirur.
2. Four English two year olds, imported as yearlings and acclimitised in India.
3. A number of English two year olds and one four years old, which have run in England this season, landed early in August.

Catalogue will be sent on application to the INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY, 4 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 26.

Monsoon has been vigorous in Burma, Upper India and southern half of the Peninsula. Conditions continue disturbed in the centre of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, Mysore, Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab Kashmir, Central Provinces, Malabar, South-East Madras, north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, North-West Frontier Province, and Gujrat.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu two; Akyab six, Lashio, Dinajpur, Falspoint one; Bahraich, Dehra Dun one and a half; Chakrata three, Meerut, Mussooree, Dharampur four; Sialkot, Seoni one and a half; Nagpur two; Raipur three; Salem, Cuddapah. Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Extension in H ydembad and South Bengal and decrease in the Punjab.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismographs at one hour five minutes on the 26th.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Bombay, August 24:—The general agricultural situation is still satisfactory except in three areas in upper Gujerat. Rice is suffering seriously owing to lack of rain in east Bombay, Deccan and Karnatak. The agricultural situation is serious with regard to Kharif crops and in many parts of Sholapur cotton has not been planted. In West Kathiawar rain is very deficient and all crops will be poor. In Sind crops are good; inundation is rapidly declining. In tracts depending on rain crops are very poor.

Central Provinces August 25:—Prospects of cotton are excellent til and rice very good.

United Provinces (eastern circle) August 18:—Prospects of sugarcane are good, cotton poor and rice normal to good but kharif crops are damaged by excessive rains. In Lucknow and Benares districts (western circle) August 24:—Prospects of sugarcane are good, cotton normal and rice poor.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 26th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 26th Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.09	62.21	72.43	34.61
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.05	56.81	74.91	40.20
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.09	57.65	69.21	39.32
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.32	62.34	73.40	39.43
Kamp & Co., (Cambalia Hill)	—	—	—	—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.70 inches of rain while Rawalpindi had 0.50 inches. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Agra and Cawnpore report 0.73 inches and 0.43 inches of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Cawnpore day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.70 inches. Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat and Bhavnagar Para report 0.14 inches and 0.16 inches of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports a heavy fall of 2.83 inches of rain while Nagpur had 1.77 inches and Amraoti 0.26 inches. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the Berars day temperature was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Aurangabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature was nearly normal or above the average.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal no longer affects the weather conditions on the Madras coast. There has been local rain in Malabar, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the north and east Punjab, the Madras Deccan and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Kathiawar, south Rajputana and southeast Madras. Raipur reports a heavy fall of 2.83 inches while Nagpur and Cuddapah had 1.77 inches and 1.02 inches respectively; and these are the only falls which exceed an inch. Skies are heavily clouded over the Peninsula and Gujarat and day temperature was above normal in and about Hyderabad and Berar.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely in the Konkan and slight extension in the Deccan. A decrease may occur in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th

The monsoon has been very active in Burma, the Gangetic plain and in the Punjab hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Punjab hills and local in Assam, the east Punjab, Gujarat, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan.

The chef amounts are:—Port-Blair, Mergui, Bassein, Kyaupyu one inch; Moulmein, Rangoon two; Monywa three; Bhamo five; Maymyo two; Myitkyina, Dibrugarh one and a half; Dinajpur five; Jalpaiguri one; Darjiling, Patna, Bahraich one and a half; Cawnpore, Chakrata three; Bareilly six; Roorkee four; Meerut, Dehra Dun five; Mussooree one and a halw; Lucknow, Simla two; Dharamsone and a half; Lucknow, Simla two; Dharampur, Delhousie four; and Mount Abu one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 24th	96.8	82.0	89	..	0	0
Jask	101.8	87.0	87	..	0	—0.68
Muskat	—	—	—	..	—	—
Do.	95.1	4.7	84	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100	82.4	74	..	0.82	—3.09
Rawalpindi	96.0	74	83	0.50	11.13	—4.11
Lahore	98.0	77.1	78	..	5.76	—6.05
Hissar	95.0	82.0	62	..	7.65	—1.39
Ambala	81.8	75.0	94	0.70	23.80	+6.11
Delhi	84.2	74.4	91	..	14 22	—3.89
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	89.8	74.3	93	0.73	18.87	+1.65
Mainpuri	87 4	78 2	90	..	18.49	+1.88
Jhanso	87.8	0.8	85	0.03	27.03	+1.29
Cawnpore	82 2	76.6	89	0.43	34.13	+11.67
Allahabad	8..	78.6	90	..	30.60	+4.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	94.7	78.9	69	..	0	—3.69
Karachi	81.0	74.2	90	0.03	1.61	—3.85
Ajmer	84.0	74.	85	..	2.47	—4.62
Jaipur	87.8	4.5	78	0.02	13.17	—2.85
Kotah	89.8	77 0	77	..	18.85	+0.20
Mount Abu	67.2	62.	97	0.70	30.71	—12.56
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	75.8	85	..	5.27	—6.89
Dwarka	83 9	78.8	84	..	5.20	—6.25
Veraval	79.7	76.9	93	0 04	5 38	—9 22
Rajkot	89.0	74 1	86	..	9.69	—11.24
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	74.8	84	0 16	11.83	—4.26
Surat	86.8	75 2	90	0 14	3u.47	—1.85
Ahmedabad	—	75.6	86	..	24 69	+9.22
Deesa	90.2	75 2	84	0.03	18.07	—0.12
Neemuch	83.1	72.6	96	..	28.25	+4.04
Indore	88.2	72.1	81	..	19.59	—2.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.1	76.9	95	..	36.20	—1 27
Saugor	87.2	74.0	89	..	35.04	+2.68
Hoshangabad	87.2	75.4	85	..	36.38	+7.68
Khandwa	84.4	74.	80	0.08	8.40	—10.54
Akola	94.2	77.8	73	..	26.43	+2.38
Amroti	93.8	75.7	90	0.26	19.59	—1.72
Nagpur	94.6	71.8	84	0 77	52.55	—10.13
Chanda	91.8	70.0	88	0.04	37.98	—7.25
Raipur	87.0	83.9	89	2.83	55.53	+4.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83 9	76.4	82	0.09	62.21	+6.97
Ratnagiri	88 9	75.6	88	0 06	87.71	+9.98
Marmugao	82.2	75 2	93	0.09	79.83	+3.99
Karwar	84.0	76 2	93	..	90.85	—4.84
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.6	73.2	68	..	8.32	—2.99
Ahmednagar	90.6	70.0	67	..	7.76	—3.25
Poona	88.6	68.8	79	0.08	2 56	—6.28
Sholapur	93 2	73 6	72	..	11.59	—1.69
Bijapur	87.4	69.0	60	..	5.76	—6.06
Belgaum	78.9	68 4	93	..	34.24	+9 11
Aurangabad	90 2	72.0	69	..	16.06	—3.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.1	74.3	81	..	13.06	—11.53
Hyderabad	90.1	74 1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, August 30.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd., annual meeting, 5, Wallace St., 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, August 31.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-Committee lecture on the "Laws for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Speaker:—Mrs. Rich.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. VICTORIA TERMINUS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 4	22 0
Madras Express	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail...	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 26
Kathiawar Express ...	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 8

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

KUDALKAR—Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Kudalkar, B.A., third translator, High Court, Bombay, and a prominent leader of the Daivadnya Brahmin community, expired, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 11-35 a.m., at his residence, at 3A, Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay.

CHICHGAR—Dr. Sorab Rustomji Chichgar, expired yesterday evening. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at his residence, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. Gamaria via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 29th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams transmitted via "Commercial" are no longer subject to delay.

BAND NOTICE.

The Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Regiment A.F.I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All the members of Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee are hereby informed that three more vacancies (in all 11) of representatives in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are to be filled. Applications of candidates for the same will be received at the office of the Committee at Princess Street.

SETH DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.

During the last month of June last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,651. Among them the number of new admission was 252.

During the last month of July last, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,693. Among them the number of new admission was 261.

WORKERS' LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the adjourned meeting of the above Society held on Thursday the 24th instant in the hall of the C. E. Workmen's Institute, Messrs. A. W. Phanse, M. K. Palav, Mitha and S. B. Kulkarni expressed their views on the subject of "Principles of Social Service", which were much appreciated.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The elections of the Executive Board of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held in September. Members who wish to stand for the elections must send in their application to the Secretary before 7th proximo. The election day will be fixed later on.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of July last, the Society employed in all 43 Agents, of these, 3 were employed for Office and Hospital work.

The 40 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 990 individuals during the month.

In 6 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for overloading their carts. In 128 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 58 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing unfit animals to be worked.

1,043 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, will deliver a lecture on "Repression in the Presidency" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when all are cordially invited to attend.

SHRI GANESH UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde will deliver a public lecture on "The Present Situation" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Morarji Gouldas Hall, Cavel Street.

GANPATI UTSAV CELEBRATIONS.

Under the ausnices of the Students' Debating Society, Dadar, Prof. G. G. Tipnis will deliver a lecture, before the Ganpati of the Gorgaokar Premises, Dadar, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BY CITIZENS OF DONGRI.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj Mr. Pandharinath Tukaram Pawar will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Social Service" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Dongri, (opposite Dongri Police Station) on the occasion of Shri Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Laxmanrao Rokde's. Mr. Waman Atmaram Hendre will preside.

BY BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Messrs. B. G. Kher "Solicitor" and Mr. D. V. Rishi of Indore will deliver public lectures to-day (Monday) at 6 and 9 p.m. (S. T.) respectively.

BY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the National Medical College Students' Association, Mr. B. F. Bharucha will deliver a lecture at the above College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, to-day (Monday) when Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

BY GAIWADI CITIZENS.

Mr. V. D. Rishi of Indore will speak on "Communication with the Dead" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Utsav Hall (opposite Kandewadi Corner).

BY S. S. LEAGUE PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Gymnasium started by the Parel Settlement, Mr. M. V. Bagwe will sing ballads to-day (Monday) for celebrating the Ganesh Utsav, in the hall of the Parel Settlement.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSN.

A meeting of the members of the Sydenham College Graduates' Association will meet at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce, to elect an Executive Committee for the year 1922-23.

A PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, a free public entertainment programme will be arranged to-day (Monday) from 7 to 10 p.m. at the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Parel. A musical concert will be given, and a few scenes from some well-known Marathi dramas will be acted by the members of the 'Hind Sevak Samaj.'

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 30th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the following papers will be read:—(1) "Ptolemy's Geography of Sind," by Mr. G. E. L. Carter. (2) "Some Nursery-rhymes from the District of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, Part I." by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra. Members and friends are invited to attend.

"GOD IN MAN."

Under the auspices of the Gymnasium started by the Parel Settlement, Mr. M. V. Donde of the Gokhale Education Society will deliver a public lecture on "God in Man" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account of Ganesh Utsav, in the hall of the Parel Settlement.

GRAND OLD MAN'S JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday next the 3rd proximo at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of India's "Grand Old Man," Dadabhai Naoroji.

Y. M. H. A.

The following is the programme for current week in connection with the Ganpati festival:—

Tuesday, August 29—Hari Kirtan by H. B. P. Kavishwar Buva, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Wednesday August 30—Lecture by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, on "Hindu Religion and Unity", 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Thursday August 31—Lecture by Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) (for ladies only). Lecture on "Demands' Educational of the Present Day" by R. B. D. G. Padhye, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Friday September 1—Mantra Jagar 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Saturday September 2—Lecture by Mr. Khadilkar 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Singing Entertainment by Master Dinanath (for members only) 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Sunday September 3—Social Gathering of the members 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Monday September 4—Visarjan 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LATE SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY

A meeting of all the staff and workmen of the Hindoostan, Western India, Indian, and Crown Mills and Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, and other concerns was held at the Western India Mill premises under the presidency of Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, to pass resolutions expressing sorrow at the sad, sudden and premature death of Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Kt., and also express their heartfelt sympathy with and to convey their sincere condolences to Lady Vithaldas Dadodher Thackersey, Mr. Madhavjee Damodher Thackersey and family in their great bereavement. The Chairman dwelt at length on the varied activities of the deceased in the field of Commerce, Politics, Education and referred to his earnest solicitude for the welfare of all the employees of the concerns with which the late Sir Vithaldas was connected.

DEATH OF REV. FR. JOSEPH FERREIRA

On Saturday evening were deposited in their last resting place in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Bandra, the mortal remains of the late Rev. Fr. Joseph Ferreira, the Vicar of Amboli Church. The deceased was only 37 years of age, and though blessed with good constitution yet the attack of pneumonia he had was too strong for him to resist, and he succumbed. His funeral was largely attended, the Bishop of Daman and a large number of their clergy and other Christians being present.

LATE MR. THOMAS DEMONTE

On Saturday morning took place the interment of Mr. Thomas De Monte the paternal uncle of Dr. D. A. De Monte, in St. Peter's Cemetery, Bandra. The deceased was 76 years of age and was the first amongst the East Indians to take the B. A. degree. He had contemplated going to England with a view to be a Barrister-at-Law at his graduation but just at this turning point in his life came a mental disease upon him from which he never recovered.

The Recent outbreak of rinderpest and anthrax in Tenasserim division in Burma, which resulted in a considerable loss of cattle, has been stamped out by the activities of Veterinary Department and the willingness of owners to have their cattle inoculated. (A. P.)

HEAD WAITERS JOIN STRIKERS.

GREEN'S ENTIRELY CLOSED AND TAJ PARTIALLY WORKING.

The attempts of the management of the Taj Mahal Palace and Green's Hotels to secure waiters, etc., from up-country do not appear to have been successful. The Green's is entirely closed since Saturday, and resident guests have to go over to the Taj for their requirements. At the Taj itself, the utmost confusion seems to prevail and the improvisation of servants has hardly brought any relief. The statement made by the Secretary of the Indian Hotels Company to a "Chronicle" representative has been received by the men with indignation, while the unsympathetic attitude of the management and the high-handed conduct of the police towards the men on Friday night and the subsequent Police Court proceedings instituted against some of them have caused resentment among the head waiters, who had remained at work during the last two days.

The head waiters held an emergency meeting late on Saturday night and decided to address the management on the treatment meted out to the men, who had been forced to go on strike. Yesterday, a little after noon, they handed in to the management the following letter:—

"Bombay, 25-8-1922.

"To,

The Manager,

The Taj and the Green's Restaurants.

We, the Head-waiters of the Green's and the Taj, most humbly beg to bring to your notice the following facts for your kind consideration:—

Our poor brethren, the waiters, dish-boys, hamals, etc., have been most faithfully and loyally serving the Company. They justly claim that breakages and shortages should not be charged to them as per your solemn promise of November, 1916. Secondly, that the shift system agreed to last May between you and them, might be continued as before during the present slack season. Thirdly, their pay might not be reduced, as per your order passed on to them yesterday morning. Yesterday evening they went on strike. While they were on the footpaths they were suddenly attacked by the police, both European and Indian, for no reason whatever and then unjustly charged. To-day with a view to prejudice their cause a false account of their grievances and of yesterday's [illegible] been published in the "Advocate." Further, instead of their grievances [illegible] no training have been taken at random on service to break the strike.

We are, therefore, most reluctantly forced to give you this notice that unless within four hours from the receipt hereof you do not put an end to this abnormal state of affairs we will be compelled to sever our connection with the Company. We write this because we have the interest and the welfare of the Company at heart."

About 2 p.m. the head waiters at Green's followed suit and handed in a separate notice endorsing the decision of the Taj head waiters. Before taking this extreme step, the head waiters are said to have made representations to the management to rescind the objectionable notice, and reinstate the second shift men, who, on their return, had been dismissed. But the management took up a minatory attitude and intimated to the head waiters that they would be charged the day's breakages if they showed sympathy with the strikers. The above was the result. As no reply was forthcoming, the head waiters also left their work and walked out, at 4-10 p.m. yesterday.

On Saturday, the strikers held a meeting and resolved not to go back, unless their demands were met in a fair and genuine spirit, and further not to request the head waiters to stand by them. Afterwards they proceeded to the Church of the Holy Name at Wodehouse Road, where they offered short prayers and invoked the powerful aid of Our Lady. On Sunday after the head waiters joined them, another meeting was held, at which they reiterated their resolve and expressed their indignation at the gross misrepresentation of the strikers' attitude by the "Advocate of India."

The case against 14 of the waiters who were arrested on Friday night is to come off to-day at the Esplanade Police Court. The men who were injured during the baton charge by the police are reported lying ill at their quarters. In the course of the day, yesterday, it transpired that the Taj is being run with the utmost difficulty, and the situation on the whole is felt to be really very serious, since the management cannot hope to carry on indefinitely with the aid of the clerks and the few improvised waiters picked from outside.

It is important to bear in mind that the men have, in this particular instance, justice on their side, and if the strike was precipitated, the management deserve the blame more than the men for their sudden action in dismissing the second shift men.

THREATENING NOTICE BY MANAGEMENT.

The situation of the strike of waiters, dish-boys, hamals, kitchen coolies and ramoshies belonging to the Taj Mahal and Green's Hotels, slightly improved on Saturday. The total number of strikers, according to the management, amounts to 236.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. R. P. Gandhy, the Secretary of the Indian Hotels Company, Ltd., said that the majority of the strikers resumed their work before the time of breakfast. The hamals were reluctant to join the waiters and dish-boys in the strike, but were actually threatened by the waiters. Saturday morning the hamals complained to him that if they resumed their work, they would not be in safety, but they were told by him that they would be protected and given every assistance. They secured 55 new waiters and 25 hamals and Mr. Gandhy said they hoped to get other new men from up-country very shortly.

With regard to the breakages of crockery, Mr. Gandhy said that in 1916 when the hotel was converted into a war hospital, the monthly amount of breakages and shortages came to Rs. 500, which gradually exceeded Rs. 2,500 per month. The charges for breakages and shortages were borne by individual waiters and the Company recovered Rs. 20 or even less monthly from the wages of waiters responsible for breakages. At first, the Company wanted to charge the staff proportionately for breakages and it was suggested that half of the cost of breakages should be borne by the Company and the other half by the whole staff. To this suggestion, the men did not agree and said that they should not be charged at all for breakages. After some further consideration, the Company agreed to bear three-fourths of the cost of breakages, but still the men objected to the procedure. The Company could not bear, Mr. Gandhy said, the whole cost of breakages and shortages. Nearly every hotel in Bombay charges its staff for breakages and shortages. (At this stage, Mr. Gandhy read out a letter from the authorities of the "Hotel Majestic" with regard to charges for breakages, etc.) In Calcutta also, he said, the same procedure was being adopted.

The men say in their letter (which was published in our Saturday's issue) "an article priced 3 annas in the market is charged 12 annas for the breakage. As the Company buys the crockery and glassware on wholesale rates, the average cost of such an article to the Company is still less." "This is entirely false", said Mr. Gandhy. "As a matter of fact we get crockery, glassware, etc., direct from factories and not from the local market, as has been stated in the men's letter."

WORKMEN'S WAGES.

With regard to the wages of workmen, the manager said that, at present, their wages were as under:—

Head waiter gets Rs. 175 per month.

Assistant waiters get Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per month.

Wine waiters get Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month.

Ordinary waiters get Rs. 20 to Rs. 27 per month.

Besides his salary, Mr. Gandhy proceeded, the head waiter, at present gets Rs. 89 by way of tips; assistant waiters get Rs. 65 as tips; wine waiters get Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 as tips, and ordinary waiters get Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 as tips. The account of tips received by different waiters is always kept by the head waiter. In short, the tips of the men are more than their wages.

Asked as to when the wages of the men were last increased, Mr. Gandhy said that it was in May, 1921, that their wages were reconsidered and eventually increased.

Regarding the men's hours of work, Mr. Gandhy said that at present waiters and others worked 8 to 9 hours a day and that it was false to say that they worked for 16 to 20 hours.

Concluding, Mr. Gandhy said that the Company tried its best to persuade the men to resume their work, but they refused to do so and said that their demands should be first acceded to.

The following notice has been put up by the management:—

"Waiters, hamals and other staff of the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel and Restaurant who have struck work are hereby informed that if they do not resume duties unconditionally before 4 p.m. to-day, they will be deemed to have been dismissed from the Company's service from the date of strike as they have taken this step suddenly without giving an adequate notice to the Company.

"Those who continue to be on strike after 4 p.m. to-day should hand over any of the Company's articles such as uniform, etc., which may be in their possession either to the management of the Wellington Mews or to the Timekeeper at the Taj Mahal hotel and should forthwith leave the staff quarters, failing which the Company will take such further action in the matter as may be necessary."

The strikers were seen on Saturday conversing among themselves in groups of five and six in the vicinity of the Taj and Green's Hotels, and they did not show any inclination of resuming their work. They were peaceful in their behaviour.

MR. GOPALDAS DESAI.

"RAMRAJYA WITHIN HIS TALUKA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held this evening to congratulate Mr. Gopaldas Ambhaidas Desai whose land has been attached by Government for his taking part in Non-Co-operation movement. The chair was occupied by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and various speakers eulogised the great self sacrifice of Mr. Gopaldas. They pointed out that within his small *taluka* there was *Ramrajya*. There were no disputes on record when his civil and criminal jurisdiction was taken over. Drinking and killing of animals were strictly prohibited and the work of administration was carried on according to democratic principles. Revenue was paid according to the will of the people and not of the Darbar. Any order of the Darbar could be vetoed by a person called *dhasadar*, who could be disqualified by a petition of 20 persons against him.

Replying Mr. Gopaldas said that he wanted to join in the Non-Co-operation movement long ago but he was prevented by his love of his subjects. Now he felt after his contact with Mr. Gandhi that for staying permanently with his people, he should leave them for a short time. He was happier and holier now than when he was at the Darbar.

WAGON DISTRIBUTION IN COAL FIELDS.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce considered the scheme of wagon distribution in coal fields prepared by the Coal Transportation Officer in consultation with the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways. The scheme says that preferential supplies will be given on account of locomotive coal for home and foreign railways and special supplies, which include supplies for the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Bengal Iron Works, Indian Iron and Steel Works, Cape Coffer Company, Electric Light and Tramways light railways, gas-water companies, mints, arsenals, rifles, shell and gun-carriage factories and other military requirements, ice factories, inland steamers, irrigation works and hospitals. The balance of wagons available after meeting the above will be distributed *pro rata* on transport capacity basis, preference being given to rakes and half rakes, which will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer. Wagon supplies to collieries for loading loco coal for home and foreign railways will not be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer but will be programmed quarterly by the East India and Bengal Nagpur railways and the mining agents.

Bengal Chamber understand that the above scheme has been accepted by the Indian Mining Association and Indian Mining Federation and the Chamber would be glad to see the scheme given three months' trail and after that period it would be possible for them to see how far the scheme was likely to be successful and whether any modification was required on account of any of the interests concerned. The Chamber anticipated that it might be necessary to make special provision for the small consumer, but this could only be ascertained when the scheme was actually in progress.

EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

SIMLA, Aug.. 25.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways, from 1st April to the 12th August 1922, amounted Rs. 32.88 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of the total gross earning of Rs. 99.5 crores and the result of 19 weeks given above has fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 348 lakhs.

The results for the week are somewhat better than those for the previous week, the Bengal Nagpur and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways being mainly responsible for the improvement. Traffic is still below expetation. The shortage is most marked in the case of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways owing to less coaching and goods traffic than was expected and on the North-Western Railway on account of less military and goods traffic.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S WILL.

QUESTION OF GRANT OF PROBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The newspaper "News of World" states that three caveats have been entered by the interested parties against a grant of probate to the will of Lord Northcliffe. The first will dated March 23, 1919 with several codicils is being propounded on the ground that the testator was of an unsound mind when the second will was made shortly before death and of which Lady Northcliffe is the sole executrix. It is rumoured that Lady Northcliffe is the chief beneficiary under both the wills which presumably differ in other respects. A writ has been issued commencing the suit to determine which shall be admitted for probate. It is thought that the destination and policy of the Northcliffe Press may be dependent upon the decision.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S BENEFICENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is announced that Mr. Lloyd George will devote the whole profits of his forthcoming story of war to charities connected with the relief of the suffering caused by the war. It is believed the amount will exceed a hundred thousand sterling.

MINERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Ottawa.—The miners' strike in Western Canada has been settled by the signature of an agreement by which wages are to be reduced by fifteen per cent, compared with the 1921 scale.

STRIKERS' COLLISION WITH POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Havre.—The strikers collided with the police yesterday. Three were killed and 27 wounded. Twenty of the latter were civilians and the rest police.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE M. POINCARE.

PARIS POLICE ON THE TRAIL OF A GERMAN SUSPECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—The "Matin" states that police have received trustworthy information that the German Guenther, belonging to the famous secret organisation known as Consul, is in Paris on a mission to kill M. Poincare. The police are searching for him.

ARREST OF GERMAN SUSPECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—The Police have arrested the alleged member of the German secret society "Consul" who was suspected to have come to Paris to make an attempt upon M. Poincare's life.

FETHI BEY RECEIVED BY M. POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—M. Poincare received Fethi Bey to-day.

SHIPMENT OF PORTUGUESE SILVER TO INDIA STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Beria.—A shipment of eighty thousand pounds sterling worth of Portuguese silver to Bombay by the steamer "Taroba" has been stopped owing to the fear of confiscation on touching Portuguese port.

C. D. COMMITTEE.

FINAL MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

It is understood the final meeting of the Civil Disobedience Committee will take place at Calcutta on the 31st instant and not at Bombay as previously announced. Mr. V. J. Patel leaves Bombay for Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur on the 29th at 1-30 p.m. to attend the meeting at Calcutta.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received the Thakor Saheb of Morvi at Government House on Saturday morning.

His Excellency was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House.

Lieut: Colonel G. H. Willis arrived at Government House, on Saturday.

Sir Robert and Lady Aitken, Sir Charles and Lady Kesteven, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. S. S. Butler, Mr. R. McLean and Mr. J. E. Jackson have arrived at Government House.

News from Srinagar states that Sir John Wood, Secretary, Political Department on return from leave in October is likely to be appointed as Resident in Kashmir.—(A P.)

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, it was decided to award Sir. Rash Behary Ghose scholarship to Mr. Probodh Chunder Bagchi, University lecturer in the department of Ancient Indian History, to enable him to accompany Professor Sylvian Levi to Indo-China and Japan to prosecute advanced study and research in Chinese.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MASJID.

LOCAL TRAIN COLLIDES WITH MADRAS EXPRESS.

FIREMEN AND DRIVER SERIOUSLY HURT.

The Masjid Station of the G. I. P. Railway, was the scene of a serious railway accident last night at about 9-45 p.m. The Madras Express which is due at Victoria Terminus at 9-40 p.m. was standing at the Masjid Station platform waiting for "line clear." In the meanwhile a local train (154 Up) due at Victoria Terminus at 9-50 p.m. came rushing and collided with the Madras Express with the result that both the trains received severe shocks, the engine of the local train having run into the brake van of the Express. The guard of the Express and the driver and the firemen of the local train were thrown out, all receiving very serious injuries. The guard who was immediately removed to the hospital was profusely bleeding and was in a serious condition. One fireman of the local train who was thrown out on the rails was scalded all over the body with steam and is in a precarious state. At the time of writing one fireman and the engine driver of the local train were missing. The guard's van and the engine of the local train were shattered to pieces. Several passengers received slight injuries and fortunately none fell a victim to the accident. A member of our staff who was travelling by the local train was bodily lifted from his seat and thrown two or three paces away. He thinks the engine driver, with the help of the firemen of the local train, must have shown extraordinary skill to stop the train and avert, what unfortunately would have turned out, a great railway disaster.

FURTHER INQUIRIES.

Latest inquiries on the spot show that five railway servants were seriously injured. The driver of the local train and a fireman are lying in a hopeless condition in the hospital. None of the passengers has been hurt. The engine of the local train and the guard's van of the Express are shattered to pieces and three carriages damaged. The suburban Up and Down trains could not be worked after the accident and the deadlock is likely to continue for 6 or 8 hours more. The railway servants are doing their best to clear off the lines to enable the Through Passenger trains to run.

BURMA COUNCIL.

BOYCOTT ADVOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 27.

At a meeting held in Rangoon, women and Pongys largely attending, resolutions were passed urging boycott of the reformed Council and protesting against returning 21 members who had resigned some months ago. U. Ottama delivered a lengthy speech advocating a boycott of the Council.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

At the High Court, to-day, on the motion of Mr. B. Poker, Justices Oldfield and Ramesam issued a writ of Habeas Corpus to the Superintendent Central Jail, Bellary, for the production of four Moplah prisoners who were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Summary Court at Cannanore, the charge against the accused being that they were members of an unlawful assembly during the Malabar revolt.

MADRAS ASSAULT AT ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

Ideal weather prevailing, a recorded gathering was noticeable on all three days of the Madras District Assault at Arms. Twelve regiments and corps competed for almost all events. Entries numbered 2,482, whereof 1,048 were British and 1,434 Indian officers and ranks. Thirty-nine events were on the programme for the whole season, including massed bands, torchlight, procession, tent pegging, trench raid, torchlight tattoo and universal interest was manifested throughout. Capt. Stowell of Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners and Jamadar Mannaji, Bhojgaday of "G" Company Sappers and Miners were declared the best British and Indian officers-at-arms respectively, while "C" Company, 2nd Wiltshires and No. 9 Company Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners were declared the best British and Indian unit-at-arms respectively. His Excellency Lord Rawlinson was present for this afternoon events and distributed the prizes. The Queen's Bays Band was in attendance and played at intervals.

RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR REMOVED

The Board of Trade in Czechoslovakia has decided to realease on and from 1st October next, the export of Czechoslovak sugar from all the restrictions hitherto in force. The sugar export will therefore be from the said date free without previous export permission and payment of an export tax.

An Amraoti correspondent writes:—The death occurred of Rao Bahadur Bandhuji Janardan Chaobal, retired District Judge of Amraoti, at his residence, on the 23rd instant. He gave great help to the Government and the public at the time of the great famine. He was the founder of some charitable institutions, and was the President of the Berar Educational Association.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 28, 1922.

VESTED INTERESTS AND OVER TAXATION.

In view of the rapacity of the Services and the latent claims of Moderate stipendiaries—to whom a parallel advance is necessary for the vindication of racial equality—Indians have to consider the ways of conserving their resources. A glance at the record of Railway receipts and Customs in the last four months would be sufficient to show that the country is bearing expenses in excess of its means. Receipts are going to be many crores less than the estimates while the needs of the Army and the Services are peremptory and irresistible. The maltreatment of the Services, every member of which could get better and more remunerative job at "Home," has been described by the Prime Minister. "Why don't you tax yourselves a little more?" asks the special correspondent of a foreign paper. This further taxation is apparently to achieve at one stroke the solvency of the country and the appeasement of the over-paid Services. There are several grounds in favour of the proposition that Indians should refuse to be beggared in this manner, one of which is that each rupee they might be coerced to pay would be spent not in the amelioration of the people but on the very items of extravagance under which the country is groaning. Suppose for the sake of argument they pay another Rs. 100 in the way of thumb-screwing taxation. We ask in advance what would happen to the Rs. 100 which they had, by hypothesis, contributed to the Central Exchequer? No less than Rs. 60 would be taken by the Army to carry on urgent operations in Waziristan, to improve the amenities of English officers, to add to the gratuity they draw after overstaying their necessity for the Empire and generally to keep things humming according to the desire of Army Headquarters. If there is a Viceroy courageous enough to dispute the claim or to hold back Rs. 30, that Viceroy would merely break his skull against the dead wall of militarist tradition. England could find a Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy any day for the asking, but she could not dream of flouting the counsel of the Army in the East which, at convenient and transposed cost, holds the banner high. After the Rs. 60, in which the Headquarters have priority of claim, at least Rs. 25 would be pocketed by the Civil Establishment. By logrolling negotiations it is understood that the Services are, like the saintly and self-less lot they are, being scandalously cheated of their legitimate rights. They have to be paid, the Steel Frame ought to be greased constantly. We ask our Moderate friends what would remain to the country as the residue of over-taxation? Precious little, for the Non-votable Items, comprising the needs of the Brass-hat Cult and the Order of the Steel Frame, would absorb whatever was raised in the form of additional levy on the famished masses, two out of every three among whom do not know what it is to have a full meal a day.

It is assumed, as a revelation from on high, that the public servant ought to be paid so amply as to ensure his contentment. The cost of living is higher they say,—whereas it has been lower in the last eight months—and they want more. We hold that the public servant has no priority of claims for affluent living as against the tax-payer. As the tax-payer is groaning in squalid poverty, it is the duty of the Services to limit their demands and curtail their expenditure. They have no supremacy of right. That is why in England, the Civil Servants receive less than they did in 1918 and in Queensland they are advised to expect less. If necessary, what has been called the champagne-standard of life in Anglo-India ought to be forsaken for the beer-standard. We assure them that the masses would not be convulsed over the derogation of life volunteered by anyone who passes as the King-Emperor's representative, the man on the spot, and feels it an oppressive duty to live in Bahadur style. As familiar to him in the days of his boyhood, the Civil Servant ought to give up his palatial style of living. Instead of living in a house worth Rs. 500, he must live in premises worth Rs. 200 a month; instead of enjoying the attendance of six servants, he ought to live on the service of two. There is no escape from the duty of doing without what seem indispensable, for however much Lord Macdonnell's Committee and the coming Royal Commission might recommend as increment, the tax-payer must break under the stress of Imperial claims. Even if the whole country went mad and fawningly co-operated with the bureaucracy, the ship of British rule will founder on the rocks of taxation. Regard being had to the poverty of the people, the system of taxation and the ways of devoting revenue are nothing short of a species of unnatural offences against the country.

That grateful pensioner of India, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, recently remarked that India was the most lightly taxed country in the world, Indians paying on the average 7s. 6d. whereas Britons pay 22s. But then in Britain the average income-per head is £52 whereas in India it is about £2, so that while in England the proportion of taxation to the average income is less than 2 per cent., the proportion in India is 18 per cent. The cruelty is not only apparent in the contrast but on the application of the proceeds of taxation. In India the bulk of revenues is eaten up by the Army and the Civil Establishments which possess a constitution of limitless appetite. Though, according to the mendacious propaganda and the job-lust of the opponents of her freedom, India is the most lightly-taxed country in the world, the incidence of taxation in India is nine times as severe as it is in England. And how is the money spent, extracted though it be on immoral standards of excess? In England, the money received brings the tax-payer returns in the shape of Old-Age Pensions, Compulsory Insurance, Free Education, Unemployment Provision, etc. In India the masses writhe in poverty and pay nine-times in excess of British standards. They get none of the benefits of the people at "Home." Why? The bulk of their revenues goes for the feeding of a huge system in excess of their needs and unabashed of eternal appetite for more. Therefore, when globe-trotters give us advice, gratis, that the remedy for the bankruptcy of Government is to impose more taxes, we say that it is an iniquity to press the miserable tax-payer to flay himself out when the only probable result would be the gift of another mouthful to devouring departments and insatiable careerists. Compared with Britain not only is Indian taxation oppressive, but the application of revenue is also managed in outrageous deference to vested interests. Why, then, ask Indians to pay more? To what end?

CURZON "KULTUR."

During the great war, a prominent feature of Allied propaganda was the attention devoted to the exposure of German "Kultur." On the defeat of Prussianism, this "Kultur" seems to have been reborn in the British Foreign Office. The Curzon "Kultur," as it may be designated for the sake of convenience, has for its aim the establishment of a spirit of "Christian" brotherhood over Europe and what its effects have been is shown by the tragic history of the Near East since the Armistice. Though Lord Curzon is away from the Foreign Office "to recuperate his health," his "Kultur" remains. We are, therefore, not surprised that the British Foreign Office refused to receive Ghazi Mustafa Kemal's Minister of the Interior. The "Kultur"-ists have since made a semi-official statement as to the reasons of their refusal. Since these same reasons have not been brought into operation in the case of the Greek wire-pullers at the Foreign Office, we need not doubt that the Curzon "Kultur" operates only against non-"Christians," especially when the latter are fighting for their country and religion. Fethi Bey, of course, was not disappointed, though he considered Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Turkish "atrocities" as *Il a denature les faits*. The speech of the Premier and the British attitude towards the proposed Venice conference should give a quietus to those who still hope for the overthrow of Curzon Kultur from the British Foreign Office. As Mr. Arthur Field told Fethi Bey, Mr. Lloyd George might turn round on his Greek "controllers" and take to championing the Turks against the rapacity and exactions of the unreasonable Greeks. It would then only mean that Curzon "Kultur" like German "Kultur" had received its death blow. Of course, the determining influence in such a case will be that of France, and it is not likely that France will fail in this connection. The French Government's reported adherence to the opinion "that if the general conditions of peace laid down by the Allies in March be accepted, *the complete evacuation of Asia Minor must precede their effective adoption*," is distinctly encouraging, and renders the prospects of the Venice Conference somewhat more cheerful than was anticipated at first.

Notes of the Day

The Modest Moderates.

If the Moderates are blessed with any virtue, it is that of modesty. And when we say that they have an abundance of this virtue we have said all that can be said of them, not excluding their freedom from high-vaulting ambition—we mean for the cause of the country's progress. These gentlemen are quite content with what is given by the Bureaucratic Dispensation, provided the gift is ear-marked for "India." When they lose their balance is when their fraternity is individually picked out for honours or patronage. But that is only a trivial departure from their noble tradition and it does not affect the giver, whatever may be its results on the country. The Moderates' clamour at present, after the shock of the Premier's "nods and becks and wreathed smiles"—fancy, "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" giving a shock!—is to let sleeping dogs lie. Their argument against Mr. Lloyd George's volubility is that it is not wise to be so brazenly voluble. The Non-co-operation giant, after his day's exploit, is having a sleep of weariness and why should this Welshman, they cry in anguish, disturb his sleep? As for themselves, they are happy with anything that is given by British statesmen out of their free will. They are not the people who will look the gift horse (which legally belongs to them) in the mouth. The spirit of rivalry with which Moderate individuals and associations are protesting against the Premier's speech alloting India to the "noble," the gallant, 1,200, is only an outcome of their fear of Non-cooperation. At any cost they want to see Non-cooperation dead. Once the dreaded nightmare is got rid of, they will not mind such occasional lessons from either White Hall or Simla. The resolution which Mr. Sethna is going to move in the Council of State is a lurid illustration of the mentality of India's "loyal sons."

O Tempora! O Mores!

The resolution expresses the apprehension and alarm of the Council at the views expressed by the Premier regarding the recent constitutional Reforms and the permanent maintenance of the British element in the Indian Civil Service and the effect they will have in reviving the Non-cooperation movement and aggravating the serious political situation in the country. Poor fellows! In their apprehension and alarm they have left their head in the back-and alarm have left their head in the background. The resolution affirms that Non-cooperation is dead and that it is dangerous to *revive* it, but in the very next clause it is made clear that there is already a serious political situation which is likely to be aggravated by the words of the Premier. This "serious political situation" cannot obviously refer to the conversaziones of 1921 Clubs or the Political Sections thereof, or the combative pamphlets of Liberal Leagues or the scholastic lessons of Collectorial Darbars. For, in that case they would not be afraid of their *aggravation*. This is, however, by the way. What is pertinent to notice is that part of the Resolution which shows the alarm of the Moderates over the contingency of the Reform being withdrawn. A fitting reply of self-respecting patriots to the Welshman's impertinent insult to India would have been the demand for self-Government to India, full and immediate, coupled with action suited to the determination to have it. That would have silenced the neo-Imperialists and impaired the self-conceit of the "noble" band of 1,200. On the other hand, the resolution, coming as it does from the modest mind of a neo-Liberal, just begs for the *status quo*. Of course, the desired withdrawal will be granted at a convenient opportunity in consideration, forsooth, of the statesmanlike request "of the better mind of India" but with the proviso that the *status quo* will not be sought to be altered.' *O tempora! O mores!*

The Premier's Nook.

"Truth" writes:—

"Mr. Lloyd George shook his head," according to a Press Gallery correspondent, in reply to a question put to him in the House whether the movement of Greek troops towards Constantinople had been stopped or not. The Prime Minister's headshakes ought to be reported in Hansard. They may mean peace or war. We are still technically at war with Turkey, and I suppose that if the Greeks were to step over the neutral line dividing Constantinople from Thrace we should also be at war with Greece. However, the Prime Minister was more explicit on Friday, and it looks as if we shall only have Turkey on our hands for the present. Let us be thankful for small mercies.

The Amir and India.

The "Servant" of Calcutta draws attention to the fact that when the late Amir Habibullah visited India in 1907 he wanted to know the reason of the absence of electric fans in the Indian wards while these were plying over the European and Anglo-Indian patients. It is not known what reply he got. At Delhi he requested his hosts to stop the slaughter of cows as long as he was in that city. As the "Servant" says, his son, the present Amir, has inherited something of the wide-awake attitude of his father, a proof of which he gave in the following *firman* prohibiting cow-killing, which he recently issued:

"To all the loyal subjects and servants of the Afghan kingdom it is hereby proclaimed that as per *Fatwa* of the chief Kazi and the Ulema of Afghanistan goat-sacrifice is to be preferred to cow-killing. In view of the *Fatwa* cow-killing in our kingdom is *completely prohibited*. The outcome of this prohibition will result in a two-fold *advantage* to this country and to the people. In the first place it will help considerably *to placate the feelings of the Hindus* of India who have cast in their lot with the Mussalmans to secure a settlement of one of the greatest Muslim problems. It will lessen the *material loss* to the well-being of the people involved in the destruction of cows. Therefore on account of these two tangible advantages they should abstain from cow-killing."

Muslim leaders have appealed to their co-religionists to refrain from cow-killing with a view to respect the religious sentiments of their Hindu brethren. The Amir's "firman", we have no doubt, will reinforce this appeal.

"Towards Turkey."

Mr. Merwan N. Coorlawala, formerly a Major in the 19th Turkish Cavalry, Mardin Division, writes to us:

"Sir,—Now that the question of Moslem emigration to Anatolia is arousing public interest, let me point out to my Indian Moslem brethren that the lot of those Indians already domiciled in Asiatic Turkey is an enviable one. They are certainly not subjected to humiliating condescension by the Government of the country nor are they arbitrarily debarred from the rights and privileges of full citizenship. In fact, let me hasten to add, even the non-Moslem subjects of His Majesty the Sultan's Government are not differently treated and they too have access to the highest offices in the Empire despite the travesty of facts now and then dished out by interested Anti-Turkish propagandists and Press. Why the immensely rich mineral wealth of Turkey should have so long remained untapped by Indian brains, enterprise and capital is a mystery to me, seeing that foreign capitalists are toppling over one another in their frantic endeavours to secure mineral and other economic concessions in this land of fruit, flowers and fortune.

Indians have so far rendered unforgetable services in the Turkish cause and interest and now let us hope that they will crown their efforts by fearlessly and joyfully entering the Turkish economic and financial arena where a warm and cordial welcome awaits them.

Clearly it is the duty of the Central Khilafat Committee to immediately formulate a feasible scheme for the emigration of Indians to the land of the Caliphs."

Madras Vakils and High Court Judges.

The attitude of the Judges of the Madras High Court towards the Vakils' Association is in keeping with the spirit of intolerance towards non-cooperators which is abroad. The sin of the Association was that they entertained Pandit Motilal Nehru during his recent visit to Madras in connection with the Civil Disobedience Committee. Whatever may be said of Mr. Nehru's political views, there is no denying the fact that he is a great lawyer and in honouring an esteemed brother the Vakils' Association honoured themselves. But the learned Judges of the Madras High Court could not tolerate such an idea and came down upon the Association. The latter, instead of being cowed down by the undignified and gratuitous threat of ejection, which was held out, boldly asserted their right to entertain whom they chose. Perhaps, the Judges had not looked for such a dignified and courageous retort. The result of the Association's "bold front" has been to make the Judges stew in their own juice, though they have, to their own satisfaction, vindicated their prestige by telling the Association that in their (the Judges') opinion, the gathering in honour of Mr. Nehru was "a political one." The Vakils of Madras know best what this *obiter dictum* means. It is coupled with a solemn declaration of policy to the effect that the Judges could not allow the use of the High Court premiess for political meetings, and if in future the premises were used for such purposes, their lordships would withdraw the concession now allowed to the Association of having a room in the High Court. In such eventuality, we do not think the Madras vakils would take it as a great calamity. What we would, however, like to know is whether in this controversy their Lordships of the Madras High Court cared to consult the Hon. the Law Member and the Hon. the Advocate-General, both of whom being Indians were really competent to give their Lordships sound advice. In this connection, we may draw the attention of the learned judges of the Madras High Court to the fact that at a recent social function in Calcutta in honour of Mr. C. R. Das, not only were several judges of the High Court present, but also at least one member of the Executive Council itself.

The Premier as N. C. O. Propagandist.

The "Leader" writes:—

"Lord Reading in explaining the circumstances in which Mr. Lloyd George delivered his speech in the House of Commons told the deputation that waited on him that one of its objects was 'to utter a note of solemn warning to 'those who after the next election might 'intend to pursue the deliberate policy 'in the Legislature of paralysing the 'activities of Government, of rendering 'it impotent and reducing administration 'to chaos.' The warning, we are further told, was given 'not for the purpose of 'indicating a change in the future policy 'of his Majesty's Government but with 'the object of concentrating attention 'upon the mischievous consequences of 'the threatened action.' If this was one of the objects of Mr. Lloyd George's speech then he committed an egregious blunder. The section of Indian politicians referred to, which has proclaimed the 'monstrous' futility of the non-cooperation programme and is thus in revolt against the Congress methods, is trying to revert to constitutional modes of action and to make converts of non-cooperators to its views and has yet not definitely formulated its line of action, when it is warned nearly sixteen months before the elections of 'the mischievous consequences of their threatened action.' Such a warning can only strengthen the hands of the orthodox non-cooperators and weaken the position of the dissentients. By uttering it before any actual necessity for the same has arisen Mr. Lloyd George has in the most fatuous manner, according to Lord Reading's interpretation, rendered a grave disservice to the constitutional movement. He has by one foolish utterance done greater mischief than probably the whole propaganda of the non-cooperators did. The warning was absolutely uncalled for at the present juncture unless it was also directed against a section of the Indian Legislature which has been showing a certain amount of independance of spirit and has been, according to some reactionaries, trying to exceed the limits of their constitutional rights and to interfere in matters beyond their legitimate sphere. Anyway, the explanation offered in no way improves the position, rather it makes it worse."

The Non-Cooperators are evidently getting supporters from unexpected quarters.

Mr. Osgerby-Oliver.

The many friends in India of Mr. Osgerby-Oliver, formerly of "The Looker-On", will be glad to learn that he has joined the "Sporting Life," London, as its racing cartoonist. Mr. Osgerby has made a name as a racy cartoonist of great talents, and his appointment will be a great accession to the staff of the "Sporting Life." Several of Mr. Osgerby's cartoons have appeared in the Sunday "Chronicle" We congratulate Mr. Osgerby on the splendid opportunity he has acquired for "tearing to pieces" in caricature celebrities of the English turf.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED AS YET.

GERMANY SUBMITTING NEW PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Reports from Berlin regarding the situation between the Reparations Commissioners and the Cabinet are somewhat conflicting, but anyhow it is indicated to-day that the discussions are not entirely concluded and that although an agreement has so far not been reached, Germany is preparing new proposals for submission.

REPARATIONS AND INTER-ALLIED DEBT.

M. POINCARE'S SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—How France proposed to arrange a combined settlement of the reparations and the inter-Allied debt questions before the Balfour Note barred the plan is revealed in the "Temps", which publishes a summary of the scheme M. Poincare intended to submit to the London Conference.

This proposal divided the total reparations of 120 milliard gold marks into 50 and 70 milliards, the former to have priority and bear five per cent interest plus sinking fund of two per cent. Germany would be assisted to pay in advance by loans. Seventy per cent of the fifty would be paid in cash and thirty per cent in kind. The Allies would cancel mutual debts totalling 30 milliards gold marks which would be deducted from the 70 milliards mentioned previously. The remaining forty would be cancelled according as Germany paid the last twenty of the fifty previously mentioned and as the United States reduced the Allied indebtedness. Britain would in any case draw ten per cent of the German payments and the others would receive proportionately to the expenditure they entailed in repairing the devastations and material damage.

RESERVE FUND IN FOREIGN CURRENCY.

GERMAN PROPOSAL REJECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Berlin.—In the course of a conference to-day with the Trade Union's deputation, Herr Wirth stated that the Reparations Commission had rejected the offer to create a reserve fund in foreign currency, which would be at the disposal of the Entente should Germany default as regards woods and coal deliveries. Herr Wirth added negotiations concerning forests and coal mines were proceeding.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

GUARANTEES FOR DELIVERY OF COAL AND TIMBER.

LATER.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that semiofficial negotiations between Sir J. Bradbury and Mauclere with the German Government have been concluded with an arrangement, which substantially consists of Germany's guaranteeing future deliveries of coal and timber by bills on large German industries. The Reparations Commissioners have departed for Paris, where they will submit the results of their mission to their colleagues.

Berlin.—The surcharge on Customs has been fixed for 21,900 per cent for the period 13th August to 5th September.

DR. WIRTH CONVERSES WITH UNION LEADERS.

MINERS AGREE TO EXTRA 6 HOURS WEEKLY.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" says that in connexion with the latest German proposals regarding the reparations, Chancellor Wirth conversed with trade union leaders who have agreed in principle to the miners putting in extra six hours weekly. Chancellor Wirth also conversed with leading business men, including Herr Hugo Stinnes who guaranteed to furnish the required deliveries in kind till 1923.

INCREASING ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

GOVT. DISCUSS RELIEF MEASURES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that the Government are discussing relief measures in consequence of the increasing economic distress due to the enormous fall of the mark. The State Premiers and other Cabinet Ministers have been invited to Berlin to discuss the situation.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Berlin.—The Cabinet presided over by

(Continued on next page.)

IRREGULARS' LAST FOOTHOLD.

CAPTURED BY FREE-STATERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

With the capture of Kinsale and Dunmanway by Free State forces, the Irregulars are no longer in possession of any ports in County Cork. The seizure of Kinsale was effected by means of a surprise landing at the western end of the harbour. Fire was opened when the disembarkation of Free State forces was detected, but was qickly silenced. The Irregulars fled, after having destroyed the military quarters.

DISCOVERY OF CONCEALED MUNITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Scotland Yard officers have discovered several cases weighing four tons containing machine gun, gun, and aeroplane parts concealed in a factory at Strotford on the east of London. It is suspected that they were destined for Ireland.

FACTORY OWNER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is ascertained that the munitions discovered in the factory in Straford, in East London, include five Hotchkiss guns. The owner of the factory is Mr. Francis Fitzgerald brother to the Minister for Publicity of the Irish Provisional Government.

Mr. Francis Fitzgerald declares that there is nothing sinister in the affair. The guns are an ordinary commercial deal. He was storing them for a friend who hoped to negotiate a legitimate deal with the Irish Provisional Government.

RLY. STRIKE SITUATION IN U. S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

New York.—The Railway Executives state they have offered to reinstate the strikers with their seniority unimpaired and to refer the large dispute to arbitration. The strikers have refused the offer contending that acceptance would be tantamount to the abandonment of their comrades on other railways.

RY. CONFERENCE BREAKS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

New York.—The Railway Conference has broken up, and an attempt to end the strike by a separate settlement by individual railways has failed.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

OFFER OF HELP FROM U. S. TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Geneva.—The United States has offered the League of Nations to provide for the wants of Russian refugees in Constantinople for four months, and to contribute twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of their evacuation provided the League secured the balance of pounds thirty-six thousand sterling.

The League has secured this balance, and the American High Commissioner has appointed a committee of Americans to administer the whole sum.

BATTLESHIP "FRANCE" SINKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—Battleship "France" while entering Quiberon Bay on return from the night gunnery practice touched a rock against which she was carried by a current, and sank in ten fathoms. No casualties have as yet been reported.

LATER, (Aug. 27).

Brest.—The French battleship "France" was unable to manoeuvre after coming into contact with the rock or submerged the wreckage owing to a deep rent through which water flowed in and extinguished the engine-room fires at four this morning, as the vessel lay on her side and was washed by the waves. There were nine hundred aboard.

15 PERSONS DROWNED.

Paris.—The Ministry of Marine reports that fifteen persons were drowned in the "France" disaster.

A CONTRADICTORY REPORT.

LATER.

Paris.—Further arrivals fo survivors from the "France" reduce the missing men to three. The vessel sank in seventy feet of water, and it is unlikely that she can be raised.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION.

MR. N. B. SAKLATWALLA RETURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In accordance with the prescribed regulations, Mr. Nowroji Bapuji Saklatvala has been returned unopposed to the Indian Legislative Asembly by the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency as the result of the bye-election in that constituency necessitated by the resignation of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Tackersey, Kt.

TURKISH PEACE PROPOSALS.

"UNWORKABLE" AND "PROVOCATIVE OF FUTURE FRICTION AND CONFLICTS."

WEIGHTY MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On behalf of the Chairman and Committee of the Near and Middle East Association I beg to call your attention to the enclosed Memorial, which, with the accompanying list of signatories, has been presented to the Prime Minister.

In view of the urgent importance of the questions involved, Lord Edward Gleicken and my Committee hope that you will be able to accord some space to this Memorandum.—I am.—Yours, etc.

G. H. W. BOFFIN.
Secretary.

August 5.

THE MEMORIAL.

To The Right Honourable The Prime Minister.

Sir,—We regret that the peace proposals formulated at the Paris Conference, while they might possibly prevent further fighting at the present moment, do not really touch the root of the evil or hold out any prospect of a permanent solution of difficulties in the Nearer and Middle East. What we desire to see is not merely a temporary cessation of hostilities, but the establishment of a general peace in the Countries concerned and an honest fulfilment of the territorial promises made by the Prime Minister in January, 1918, and subsequently repeated and confirmed by him in February, 1920.

We would be glad of assurances more definite and clear in regard to the future of Asia Minor. We believe that Asia Minor (including the city of Smyrna) should be acknowledged as Turkish territory under the full sovereignty of the Sultan; and we suggest that minorities might be protected by the institution of local gendarmerie with the collaboration of foreign officers (preferably of nationalities neutral in the War), whose impartiality would guarantee the security of Christian or Moslem Minorities. We should prefer that the whole question of such racial Minorities should be treated as one and handed over to the League of Nations (including Turkey).

We regard the terms proposed in the case of European Turkey as unworkable and provocative of future friction and conflicts. We believe that Turkey is entitled by racial and geographical conditions, by prescriptive right, and by the definite promises of the Prime Minister, to Eastern Thrace including Adrianople. Regarding Western Thrace we suggest that this might be constituted a separate autonomous province under the protection of the League of Nations, and that the promise of access to the Aegean Sea accorded to Bulgaria by the peace of Neuilly, should be fulfilled. In this way the frontiers of Greece and Turkey would not be co-terminous, a valuable provision against the peril of future conflicts.

The proposals for the Allied occupation of the Dardanelles do not appear to us to contain within themselves the elements of a permanent and peaceful settlement. Sooner or later the claim of three Nations to exercise military control over this great international highway will be questioned and resisted. Is it conceivable, for example, that a restored and powerful Russia will indefinitely acquiesce in such an arrangement?

Further, it is obvious that under the terms of the proposed control of the Dardanelles any effective defence of the Turkish Capital against a sea attack by Greece or other maritime power is rendered impossible. If the Dardanelles Peninsula ceases to be Ottoman territory it should be placed under the administration of the League of Nations (of which Turkey should be a member), with complete and satisfactory guarantees against a hostile attack on Constantinople.

We regard the proposed terms of settlement therefore as extremely unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Minorities provided with no adequate security; of the Turks, deceived by false promises and rendered defenceless against attacks of the Bulgarians, cut off from the Aegean littoral; and of the Greeks, placed between enemies inspired by the memory of a bitter wrong. We regret the suggested settlement also from the point of view of the British tax-payer, whose real interest is not a mere cessation of hostilities but a just, reasonable and abiding solution of the problems involved.

We venture finally to express a regret that Lord Curzon should have suggested that British graves could not be safely left in Turkish territory. We might remind his Lordship—to go no further—that throughout the War the graves of the British soldiers at Scutari have been carefully looked after by the Turks, whose scrupulous regard for the burying places of the dead is well-known.

We have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servants.

The Signatories are:—

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Abingdon, Great Milton, Wallingford, Berks.
The Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, P.C., M. P., 5 Barton Street, London, S. W. 1.
Mr. Francis Allen (Director of Khedivial Steamship Co.), Cockley-Cley Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk.
The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E., LL.D., 2 Cadogan Place, S. W. 1.
Sir Ian H. Amory, Bart. (Director, Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.), Knights Haves Court, Tiverton.
Mr. Norman Angell, 4 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E. C.
Brig.-Gen. A. C. Bailward, 57 Egerton Crescent, S. W. 3.
Sir Hugh Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (Chairman, Imperial Bank of Persia), 29 Campden House Court, Kensington.
Mr. J. H. Batty (Chairman, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.), West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C.
Mr. Edwin A. Beazley (Director, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd),

(Continued on next page).

ENVER PASHA.

NOT DEAD.

"RUMOURS UNFOUNDED."

Dr. Rechad cables from Paris in reply to Mr. Khatri's message regarding the rumour about Enver Pasha's death: Rumours Unfounded.

RECHAD.

FRESH CAMPAIGN AGAINST AKALIS.

180 ARRESTS MADE AT GURU-KA- BAGH.

AKALIS VYING WITH ONE ANOTHER IN SURRENDER.

THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTEERS FROM MOFUSSIL POURING IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 24.

The centre of interest concerning the Sikh situation has suddenly shifted to Gurdwara Guru-ka-Bagh in Ajnala Tahsil of Amritsar District. As already reported five Sikhs who were voluntary workers under the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee were arrested for alleged theft of fire-wood on 10th Aug. and produced before Mr. Jenkins, Magistrate, who sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each. The Shiromani Committee stated that the dry "kikar" tree was being chopped for use in the Guru's free kitchen and that the produced before Mr. Jenkins, Magistrate, for use as required. Akalis from the neighbouring tract at once began to assemble at the spot and began cutting down trees for the same purpose. On the night of the 22nd instant the police commenced making arrests, which according to the Shromani Committee's communique total about sixty.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 25.

Communiques by the Shiromoni Committee issued yesterday indicate that the situation has by no means cleared. The Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and several other officials were at the spot with a large contingent of police. Arrests continued until, according to the latest communique by the Committee, they had totalled 180 yesterday. It is further stated that there is a great deal of rivalry between black and white turbaned Akalis. the former claiming precedence. A compromise has been suggested to include some white turbaned Akalis in each group. A group of ladies has been persistent in claiming equal rights of suffering with the men. but the latter obstinately oppose this, declaring that they shall not allow a single woman to fall into the hand of the police so long as there are men enough to do the work. It is also stated that the news having reached other districts volunteers in very large numbers are pouring in and several thousands are expected to reach the scene within a couple of days. Jathas are seen tramping the roads singing sacred hymns. Absolute calm and quiet prevail at Guru-ka-Bagh. Dewans are being held at Amritsar, both morning and evening. where the news of the latest developments is given and people volunteer themselves for service at Guru-ka-Bagh. The arrests are said mainly to be under section 107 C. P. C.

SARDAR MAHTAB SING ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Information has been received that as a result of the attempts made by a number of Akalis to seize illegally the private property connected with the shrine of Guru-ka-Bagh, near Amritsar, a large number of arrests have been made by the police.

Eight members of the Prabandhak Committee, including Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, have been arrested for complicity in the case.

RETIRING INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLING DOWN IN S. AFFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Capetown.—The 1820 Settlers' Association has decided that the three years' allowances by the Indian Government to married and single officers who retire under the retrenchment scheme shall count as part of the capital required to enable the Association's scheme to be taken advantage of. The Association does not guarantee that settlers will obtain the four-fifths grant offered by the Union Government to the settlers, who purchase land under its land settlement scheme, but all Indian officers who applied have secured this assistance. Officers intending to proceed to Rhodesia carrying letters of introduction from the Secretary at Simla will be looked after by officials of the Association in South Africa.

UNION OF RHODESIA AND S. AFRICA

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Bulawayo.—The so-called Responsible Government Party has issued a manifesto containing its objections to the Union of Rhodesia with South Africa. These include absence of any security that terms offered would be fulfilled should another political party attain power there. The party thinks that a loan of a million and a half would meet the needs of responsible Government.

LIGHTS IN RED SEA.

IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD'S REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Replying to the representations of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild that the light on Mocha in the Red Sea which was extinguished in 1916 should be continued, the Foreign Office says the question is being earnestly considered in connection with the general question of the four lights in the southern Red Sea but it is not possible to make representations to Turkey as a treaty of peace with Turkey on which the question of the future status of Yemen and the adjacent islands depends has not yet been concluded.

LONDON LETTER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S AMAZING SPEECHES

UNADULTERATED IMPERIALISM FOR INDIA

GREEKS PRAISED AND ENCOURAGED

SCANDAL OF UNDEFENDED LASCARS.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

"Non-Cooperation in a state of collapse," says the Prime Minister of England, "Non-Cooperation declining," says to-day's "Times", basing its conclusion on a series of reports and comments it has collected from the Indian press. What these sapient observers of the Indian situation fail to realise is that whatever form Non-Cooperation may take, by whtever methods it may be practised, collaspe is a word that can never be applied to it. If it does not take the form of Civil Disobedience, it must take some other form for the state of mind of the Indian people which the expression represents is permanent and cannot be destroyed by the mere failure of some particular method to achieve the immediate object in view.

If it were possible that the Indian people had begun to think of turning to a policy of co-operation with British rule—which of course is an extravagant suuggestion—and if Mr. Lloyd George had really believed in his own statement, I imagine he would have been canny enough to let well alone, instead of including in a swashbuckling speech, which is quite sufficient in itself to revive the ardour of any drooping spirits in the Non-Cooperation camp and to stir up antagonism even in the ranks of the Moderates, whose mistaken fidelity to the Government and trust in and cooperation with British rule is so cynically betrayed The British Prime Minister, who as long as men and money were required from India and the spirit of democracy was in the air in England, was the most glib of all champions of freedom and self-determination, believing that there is no longer need to placate the spirit of freedom, ant having other gods to pacify for the moment, comes out as the exponent of an unaulterated autocracy in India, just as next week he will be quite prepared should the need arise to re-appear as the champion of self-determination for all the peoples of the world.

Deluded Moderates.

Poor deluded Moderates! What an awkening for them! Did they suppose that they were sacrificing themselves on the altar of co-operation, in order that Responsible Government might be achieved, even if by slow and laborious stages? "One thing we must make clear," says the Prime Minister of Great Britain, "Britain would in no circumstances abandon her responsibility in India." Did they suppose that they had secured the recognition of India as a nation? "There is a great variety of races and creeds in India," says the British Prime Minister, repeating what the bureaucrats told the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Wales in his turn told the Prime Minister, "There are innumerable divisive forces there, and, if Britain withdraws her strong hand" and cease to clap the misguided Nationalists into gaol—"India would become a prey either to a strong adventurer or a strong invader," instead of being the happy plaything of an adventurer like Mr. Lloyd George. Did the poor Moderates suppose that they were invited to trust and cooperate in a noble policy of preparation for the great day no matter how far distant when Great Britain would proudly relinquish her trust and say to the people of India "We have done our work, we have performed our task. You are now fit to rule yourselves"? "I want to make it clear", says the British Prime Minister, *"if it is not already clear,"*—what a cruel gibe at the poor confiding cooperators!—"that it was not in order to lead up to a final relinquishment of our trust",—that cooperation was invited—"but with a view to bringing them into a partnership in the discharge of that trust within the British Empire." And to make still more clear what they are asked to cooperate for, he explains why he believed in getting the cooperation of Indians. It is in order, not that they may achieve their own freedom, that they may follow the dictates of patriotism by working for a free self-ruling India, but because Mr. Lloyd George believes it will "strengthen the Empire," that "it will strengthen the hold which the Empire has upon them". "No" says Mr. Lloyd George, "my friends! We don't mean to let you go. It is for the British Empire you exist and for the strengthening of the British Empire you are expected to work, not merely by making speeches in the legislatures but by learning the art of administration under the tutelage of British Civil Servants who will be there to boss you for ever and ever and ever. And if you don't behave, the legislatures will be abolished and we will do without your cooperation."

Will the Moderate report?

I should like to believe that by the time this letter reaches India every Indian Councillor and every Indian Minister will have resigned his post and every Indian legislator his seat. But optimism, I am afraid, is impossible in the case of our Moderate friends. Though, how any one of them, who retains the least shred of self-respect can continue in the path of active coopera-

(Continued on page 9).

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

YEAR'S GOOD RECORD.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The first prize distribution ceremony of the National Medical College took place on Saturday evening—the foundation day of the College—in the Tilak Hall of the College, Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani presiding and giving away the prizes.

In the morning, Mr. Chotani had opened the new gymnasium and in the afternoon there were theatricals. A small farce was written for the occasion by one of the professors of the College, and was a Parody of the Legislative Council.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who was called upon to speak said the staging of the farce was very timely, particularly at a time when several gentlemen were wavering and considering whether there ought to be a breach in the programme of the Congress by entering the Council. He thought it was a matter for congratulation that the institution had succeeded in such a short time more than many of the older institutions.

Principal A. P. Kothare then proposed that Mr. Chotani should take the chair. He said the students liked their teaching so much that they flocked there from all parts of the country. They had started the college with a small nucleus, but that nucleus was being added to every year and a day would come when there would be a large number of dispensaries in the mofussil to heal the suffering humanity. They were paying a great deal of attention to indigenous medicines and organic chemistry.

After the proposal was seconded by Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. Chotani took the chair.

THE REPORT.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye in submitting the report of the working of the College for the first academical year said:—

"I may be allowed to state here that this idea was not a new one. For the last twenty years or more the idea of starting a general Hospital and an independent Medical College was talked over again and again, every year in the gatherings of medical men. But, unfortunately, these discussions resulted in nothing.

The 35th Indian National Congress of Nagpur passed a resolution asking college students to leave their colleges to work up the Congress programme in the country. A vigorous agitation was carried on in this city, as a result of which a large number of students from various colleges left their institutions and studies in obedience to the call of the country. Medical students were no exception to this and a large number of them approached Dr. Bhadkamkar and others and requested them to start a Medical College just in the same way as an arts college was opened.

In the meanwhile some newspapers advised the students to do this sacrifice after finishing the Government University Examinations that were to be held in April or so. Some waverers took advantage of the advice and rejoined their old institutions. But a large number of them, I am glad to say, refused to prosecute their studies in the old institutions and expressed their intention of studying in National Colleges, so this College came just in right time. Secondly, we found that there was an urgent necessity of a second medical college in the presidency, as a very large number of students could not get admission into the only medical college in Bombay owing to want of sufficient accommodation. This fact also induced us to start this institution.

THE IDEAL.

In starting this College we have kept before us the ideal of the London University. We also decided to encourage the study of the indigenous system and thus to combine the best of both the Western and the Eastern systems and thus evolve a system of teaching suitable to the requirements of Indians.

DIFFICULTIES OF STARTING.

But to start a medical college is not so easy as the starting of an Art College. You cannot have a medical college unless you have Physical Chemical, Physiological and Pharmaceutical laboratories and the dissection halls for Anatomy for the junior students and the general and special hospitals for the senior course. We saw all these difficulties before us, but as you, will now notice, we are getting over them.

What was our position when we began? We know the parents were ready to help such an institution. Students were willing to take advantage of it and there were eminent practitioners willing to give the benefit of their knowledge and experience—that was how we could start the post-graduate course and happily we took advantage of the psychological moment.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

But the chief and, of course, the eternal difficulty is of Funds. It was overcome by the staff promising to work in a purely honorary capacity for one year. The guardians also helped us by sending their wards to this institution in which our well-wishers have taken such a warm interest.

The programme of work we decided upon was that we should begin only the 1st year course and then go on adding successive courses every year. In the beginning we had 115 students on the roll, though later on some of them had to discontinue their studies owing to financial difficulties. At present there are 230 students in the College—98 in the second year—and 132 in the first year, including 19 students doing purely B.Sc. work.

The distribution of students by languages is as follows:—Maharashtra 148, Gujerat 52, Punjab 5, Madras 18, Sindh 6, Assam 1. There are seven lady students in the College. One comes from U. P. and another comes from Malabar. One comes from C. P., another from Gujerat and the rest from Bombay.

As we have bought Prof. T. K. Gajjar's laboratory we have every facility for teaching up to B.Sc. Standard of the London University. We have also in the National Medical College a well-equipped Professor's Research laboratory. We expect to do some little work in that laboratory in studying the chemical composition and action of indigenous drugs. Financial help is most urgently wanted in this direction.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

This is our present position. In order to give the institution a good habitation which would accommodate not only the College and Residency, but also our hospitals, we must start a building Fund of Rs. 5 lakhs. We are making arrangements systematically to collect the amount, but our immediate necessity is the further equipment of the laboratories, which will cost about 50,000. We hope, therefore, the public will respond to this urgent need.

The total receipts for the year were about Rs. 69,350 and expenditure Rs. 66,241.

Mr. Chotani then distributed prizes to the following students.

Mr. V. K. Yellapore, first general proficiency scholarship.

Mr. V. M. Himatsingani, second general proficiency scholarship.

Mr. V. B. Kalo, third general proficiency scholarship.

Mr. D. M. Sheth, fourth general proficiency scholarship.

Mr. V. K. Yellapore, Mahatma Gandhi prize in Chemistry.

Messrs. S. N. Kewalramani and V. M. Himatsingani, Sadashiva Prize in Zoology.

Mr. R. L. Mehta, Gagabai prize in Botany

Mr. V. M. Himatsingani, Bhaskar prize in Physics.

Hind Mahila Samaj Lady's scholarship is awarded to Miss Bhimabai Jog.

Lokamanya Tilak prize (Lady's) is awarded to Miss Bhimabai Jog.

Debate.—Mr. B. N. Bhatnagar, first prize; Mr. K. B. Bodas, second prize; Mr. S. V. Potdar, second prize.

Wrestling.—Mr. D. B. Udgaonkar, first prize; Mr. Y. V. Badamikar, second prize; Mr. G. P. Bhide, skill prize.

Charka Prize. (Spinning).—Mr. B. J. Limaye, and Mr. G. P. Bhide, first prize.

Mr. B. H. Bhatnagar and Mr. M. A. Achrya, second prize.

Miss Bhimabai Jog, third prize.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then said: I thank you heartily for the kindness you have done to me by choosing me to preside at this important meeting. I am glad to notice that my countrymen along with the Congress propaganda are doing practical work also.

The existence of the National Medical College is a living answer to the critics who are of opinion that Indian politicians are putting hindrances in the way of Western sciences and arts, and keeping the Indian students ignorant of them. It is true that we do not want to give up altogether our own ancient treasures of knowledge but to say that we are depriving our youths of the fruits of Western learning is quite contrary to real facts. In my opinion the founders of the College have done a great service to their country by introducing in this College both the Western and Eastern systems of medicine. In this way not only the Eastern system will be safeguarded but Indian students will avail themselves of the modern medical theories of the West. I have always taken a keen interest in the progress and development of the institution from the days of its inauguration.

Continuing, he said, he was glad that the relations between the professors and students were of a friendly nature—that the professors were doing their best for the students and the students were greatly respecting the professors. It was well known to all of them that the professors were giving their services to the College in an honorary capacity. Although very few persons knew of it to-day he hoped when the fact was better known to the public, the latter would appreciate them and help the College both with their advice and money. To him it was a matter of great satisfaction that there were 230 students in the College, but he regretted to see that only three Moslim students took advantage of the College. He requested his Moslem brethren to send their children to the College, for if they kept their children ignorant of the science of medicine it would be a great misfortune to the community. He had seen from the report the founders of the College required a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the necessary equipment and he hoped that that sum would be forthcoming from the public.

With a vote of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

Light refreshments were then served and an exhibition of athletics was given by the College students which was much appreciated by all.

GLIDER COMPETIT ON IN GERMANY.

GERMAN STUDENT MAKES NEW RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Berlin.—The Glider Competition in the Rhoen Mountains has terminated with a new record by the young student Hentzen, who flew for over three hours and landed three-fifty metres above the starting point.

ALLAHABAD MAYO HALL MEETING.

JUSTIFICATION OF NATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru wires from Allahabad:—

I am surprised at Mr. Prakasam's telegraphic condemnation in the press of the Nationalist attitude at the Allahabad Mayo Hall meeting without knowing all facts. The "Associated Press" report suppressed the fact that the President ruled my amendment out of order on the sole ground that the notice convening the meeting said that the meeting was to be held to protest against the Premier's speech and gave me a chance to explain how my amendment was in order. I had an original hand bill, which I read out to the Chairman in which it was distinctly stated that the meeting was to consider the Premier's speech. The word 'consider' was the word printed in the hand-bill, but the Chairman said that after considering the word 'consider' he interpreted that word as 'protest' and therefore he disallowed the amendment again. Nationalists and many Moderates here are of opinion that the Chairman was deliberately unfair. Under these circumstances I consider that our procedure was perfectly justified. If a body has a right to appoint a person it has certainly the right to dismiss him, specially when the person appointed to do a certain duty deliberately refuses to do the just thing. No constitution can possibly empower a Chairman to declare day to be night and the sun to be the moon, and if it does then it is high time to mend it. Thirty-thousand people deliberately broke so called constitutional orders under the Criminal Law Amendment Act on the same principle, and I do not see how the Nationalists were not justified at this meeting in deposing the Chairman and electing another.

TURKISH PEACE PROPOSALS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Morley Bank, Frodsham, Cheshire.
Professor Raymond Beazley, D.Litt., F.R.G.S., University, Birmingham.
Mr. A. Benjamin, 61 St. Mary Axe, London, E. C. 3.
Captain E. N. Bennett, J.P., 12 Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N. W. 3.
Major H. Bettelheim, 73 St. James's Street, S. W. 1.
Sir Graham Bower, K.C.M.G., Studwell Lodge, Droxford, Hampshire.
Mr. A. Brereton, C.S.I. (Director, Gt. Indian Peninsula Railway Co., Ltd.), Hardham House, Pulborough.
Professor Edward S. Browne, M.A., M.B., F.B.A., F.R.C.P., Pembroke College, Cambridge.
Sir Henry Burt, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Woodfield, Lytton Grove, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.
Mr. Leland Buxton, 22 Berners Street, W. I.
Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M. P., 16 Queen Anne's Gate, S. W. 1.
Rt. Hon. Lord Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B. (Director, P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.), 3 Cornwall Mansions, Kensington Court, W. 8.
Mr. H. G. Chancellor, Hillsborough, 15 Crescent Road, N. 8.
Mr. Guy M. Chantrey, M.B.E., A.C.A., Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, G.M.S. I., G.C.M.G., etc., 116 Eaton Square, S. W. 1.
Sir William Ovens Clark, 2 Barkston Gardens, South Kensington, S. W. 5.
Mr. John D. Cobbold, D. L. for Suffolk, Holy Wells, near Ipswich.
Sir R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., Burton's Orchard, Taunton.
Sir Martin Conway, M.P., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., 47 Romney Street, S. W. 1.
Mr. Alexander A. Cowan (Director, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.), Tynron, Noctorum, Birkenhead.
Dr. J. J. Conybeare, M.B., M.R.C.P., Guy's Hospital, S. E. 1.
Mr. Frank Davies, Moorgate Station Chambers, Moorfields, E. C. 2.
Admiral John Denison, D.S.O., Rusholme, Alverstoke, Gosport.
Major-Gen. J. B. B. Dickson, C.B., C.M.G., Keevil Manor, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Mr. Coningsby Disraely, D. L., Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Captain C. F. Dixon-Johnson, Croft-on-Tees, Darlington.
Col. Algernon Durand, C.B., C.I.E., 47 Egerton Gardens, S. W. 3.
Miss M. Edith Durham, 4 Rosslyn Hill, N. W.
Miss Margery Elliot, 38 Hallsweile Road, Golders Green, N. W. 11.
Admiral Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., etc., 44 Lower Sloane St., S. W.
Lt.-Col. F. E. Fremantle, M.P., O.B.E., F.R.C.P., Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts.
Colonel C. E. Percy Fowler (Director, Orient (Danube) Co., Ltd.), 21 Budge Row, E. 3.
Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 35 Catherine Street, S. W. 1.
Sir Park Goff, F.R.C.S., M.P., J.P., M.A., B.S.L., The Carlton Club, London.
Mr. J. Fred N. Graham (of W. A. Graham and Co., Bombay Merchants, Director, The Anchor Steamship Co., Ltd.), Darleith, Cardross, Dunbartonshire, Scotland.
Mr. William Graham, M.P., LL.B., 105 Sunny Gardens, S. W. 4.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
Dr. E. H. Griffin, M.D., D.S.O., M.C., The Connaught Club, Marble Arch, W. 2.
Mr. J. S. Haskell (Chairman, Eastern Bank), 61 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Lt.-Col. Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., 28 Bruton Street, W.
Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I. K.B.E., C.I.E. (Director, National Bank of India), 8 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1.
Mr. Cecil M. M. Higgins (Director, Constantinople Land and Building Co., Ltd.), 1 Upper Berkeley Street, W.
Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., House of Commons, S. W. 1.
Mr. T. Rowland Hughes (Director, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.), Africa House, Kingsway, London.
General Sir Archibald Hunter. A.D.C., G.C.B., M.P., 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1.
Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James, C.B.E., M.P., 3 Ormonde Gate, Chelsea, S. W. 3.
Mr. James Pickering Jones (Director, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.), Ankwi, Little Sutton, Cheshire.
Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., R.N., 3 Pitt Street, W. 8.
Mr. Joseph King, Sandhouse, Witley, Surrey.
Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., etc., 26 Wilton Crescent, S. W. 1.
Gen. Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence, K.C.B. (Director, Imperial Ottoman Bank), 67 Lombard Street, E. C.
Lt.-Col. Sir James Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (Director, Eastern Bank), 24, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. 1.
Mr. Gerald Levy, 1 Princes Chambers, Coventry St., W. 1.
Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P., House of Commons, S. W. I.
Mrs. C. J. S. Makin, The Olivage, 47 Vineyard Hill, Wimbledon, S. W. 19.
C. J. S. Makin, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., The Olivage, 47 Vineyard Hill, Wimbledon, S. W. 19.
Sir Charles McLeod (Director, National Bank of India), Fairfields, Gobham, Surrey.
Lord Cecil Manners, Turg Club, Piccadilly, W.
Mr. A. E. W. Mason, Garrick Club, Garrick St., W.
Sir John Ontario Miller, K.C.S.I., 6 Sussex Place, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Mr. O. T. Miller (Turkey Merchant), 11 New Street, E. C. 2.
Mr. P. A. Molteno, M.A., L.L.M., 10 Palace Court, W. 2.
Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Principal's Lodge, Claremont Gdns., Liverpool.
Hon. Gideon Murray, M.P., 6 King's House, St. James's Court, S. W.
Mr. M. H. M'Neill (Director, African and Eastern Trade Corpn., Ltd.), Seathwaite, Blundell Sands, Liverpool.
Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, 4 Downside Crescent, N. W. 3.
Mr. W. Nicholl (Director, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.), The Holt, Blundell Sands, Liverpool.
Captain Guy C. Onslow, Britain's Farm, West Horsley, Surrey.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Orford, D.L., J.P., Wolterton Park, nr. Norwich.
Rt. Hon. the Countess of Orford, Wolterton Park, nr. Norwich.
Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., D.C.L., etc., 24 Portman Square, W. 1.
Captain H. V. Philips, Mil.M.B.E., Ormonde Lodge, St. Margaret's, Mdx.
Mr. A. F. Phillips (Director, Ottoman (Smyrna) Gas Co.), 176 Ashley Gardens, S. W.
Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S.B., Felstead Bury, Felstead, Essex.
Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., M.P., D.S., F.A.S.B., 229 St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1.
Mr. E. E. Sawyer, M.A., M.I.C.E. (Director, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., 26 Lancaster Gate, Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Mr. W. N. Senior (Chairman, Constantinople Land and Building Co., Ltd.), 50 St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
Mr. T. Shaw, M.P., House of Commons, S. W. 1.
Mr. Ben C. Spoor, M.P., 46 North End Road, Hampstead, N. W. 3.
Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, Bt., M.P., House of Commons, S. W. 1.
Mr. A. W. Stanton, Reform Club, Pall Mall, S. W.
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E. (Director, "The Near East" Newspaper, Director, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd.), Gomm's Wood, Knotty Green, nr. Beaconfield, Bucks.
Brig.-Gen. H. Conyers Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., Mainsforth Hall, Mainsforth Co., Durham.
Sir George Sutherland (Director, Bengal and North-Western Rly. Co.), 36 Upper Brook Street, W. 1.
Mr. John E. Swan, M.P., House of Commons, S. W. 1.
Mr. S. H. Swinney, 24 Kennington Oval, S. E. 11.
Sir Henry Tanner, C.B., D.S.O., 12 Regent Street, W.
Brig.-Gen. C. B. Thomson, D.S.O., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S. W.
Captain H. Lyon Thomson, F.S.A., 34 St. James's Street, S. W. 1.
Rt. Hon. Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G., 9 Great Stanhope St., Mayfair, W.
Mr. A. R. Tritton, Bath Club, Dover Street, W. 1.
Mr. J. Tunnicliffe (Director, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.), Rathmore, Sefton Drive, Liverpool.
Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith, Bt., D.L. (Director, P. and O. Banking Corporation), 16 St. James's Street, S. W. 1.
Sir George Walker, K.C.S.I. (Director, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railways), 55 Wilbury Road, Hove.
Mr. H. G. Wells, B.Sc., Lon., J.P., Whitehall Court, S. W. 1.
Sir J. R. Westcott (Chairman, Westcott and Laurance Line), 5 Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

(Continued from previous page).

Herr Ebert deliberating on the difficult situation, arising out of the increased cost of living owing to the fall of mark, has decided to restrict import luxuries and to impose increased export duties. The nature of these measures will be announced immediately. Measures are also being prepared to prevent exchange speculation and it is understood the Cabinet contemplates the prohibition of export of sea-fish and measures against ultra-luxurious restaurants, increased relief for wounded soldiers and for the dependents of those killed in the War and steps to ensure proper food distribution.

DISTRIBUTION OF REPARATION MONEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Havelock Wilson has received a notification from the Treasury that five million sterling from the German reparation money has been earmarked for distribution amongst the dependants of 17,000 British merchant seamen killed during the war. A hundred thousand sterling is immediately available.

11,000 MARKS PER £ !!

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Mark fluctuated wildly going to over 11,000 but rallied to 7,500 on the receipt of the favourable Reparations rumours. It closed finally at 9,000. There were plenty of sellers.

AUSTRIA'S UNION WITH GERMANY.

HOW IT HAS STIRRED FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

There are indications that Austria's appeals for help are likely to be answered. Reuter's Paris correspondent says that according to the "Echo de Paris," the French Government, recognising the gravity of the position has asked the League of Nations to report on the request for assistance referred to it by the London Conference less than a fortnight ago. Reuter's Verona correspondent says that Sgr. Schander told Dr. Seipel at a conference at which the latter exposed the Austrian political and financial situation that Italy was unable to make any concrete proposals to Austria as she intended only to act in concert with other Governments. At the same time she promised to examine immediately the Austrian proposals for economic union.

Dr. Seipel and members of his mission are bound for home.

AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

UNION WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The French are paying close attention to the Austrian crisis, concerning which a Paris correspondent says that a tense diplomatic struggle has begun among the three great neighbouring races, the Slavs, the Germans and the Italians. France is opposed to the Union of Austria with Germany or Italy, but she favours the union of Austria with the Little Entente of the neighbouring Slav states; but Italy's attitude makes this solution impossible. Italy threatens to intervene if Austria falls a victim to revolution or attempts to unite with Germany or the Little Entente. It is stated that Sgr. Schanzer made this threat at the London Conference, when Mr. Lloyd George told him that it might lead to war.

LITTLE ENTENTE TO HELP AUSTRIA

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The "Daily News" message from Belgrade says that the Governments of the Little Entente have decided to assist Austria financially.

U. S. LOANS TO BRITAIN.

BRITAIN TO COVER HER OWN PURCHASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Washington.—In addition to his statement that the American loan to Britain was to cover the latter's own purchases, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary to the Treasury, quotes a memorandum handed to the British Ambassador by the United States Treasury in June 1918, stating that the Treasury deemed it a cardinal principle that each Allied Government should give its own obligations for commodities purchased. Mr. Mellon also quoted a memorandum handed to the British Ambassador in June, 1920, stating that the funding of British indebtedness did not relate to questions arising from or concerning the war loans of the United States or the United Kingdom to other Governments, nor to questions regarding reparations.

BRITISH REPLY TO WASHINGTON STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

An Authoritative announcement has been made in London replying to Mr. Mellon's Washington statement. The Announcement admits that practically all money borrowed from America was applied towards meeting British expenditure in America, nevertheless Britain would have not required assistance from the United States had she not been compelled to make advances to the Allies. The Statement concludes that early in 1918 Britain pressed the United States to relieve her of the responsibility for financing the Allies offering in return to finance all her own expenditure in the United States without borrowing but America declined the proposal.

LOCHMAREE POISONINGS.

REPORT OF MEDICAL INVESTIGATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A medical investigation has established that the Lochmaree poisonings are due to botulism. Investigations are proceeding and the provisional report says bacillus botulinus itself is comparatively harmless. It likes proteids and dislikes oxygen therefore, tinned foods accidently inoculated form an ideal medium in which the germ breeds. It may die but in the meantime has generated toxins which affect the nerves of consumer and cause nausea, weakness, double vision and dilated pupils. The Medical Research Council is specially investigating the subject at Bristol and the report reassuringly comments on the rarity of cases.

NATIONALITY OF AMERICAN CABLE OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Washington.—A further stage of the burning question of the nationality of the owners of American cables has been marked by the announcement that the Western Telegraph Company which is a British concern has renounced its monopoly rights in Argentina. President Harding has signed the license authorising the Western Union Company to operate the Miami-Barbadoes cable.

FIRE AT CALAIS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Boulogne.—Firemen have got the Calais fire under control after seven hours' fight, but it is not expected to be extinguished for some time. The contents of five warehouses, chiefly paper pulp and timber piles, have been destroyed. The glare was visible from the Engish coast.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has occurred of David Jardine who spent four years shooting big game in India. He was Member of the Royal Company of Archers (King's Bodyguard for Scotland).

London, Aug. 25.—The Printers' strike has definitely ended. Typographers have ballotted in favour of acceptance of terms.

London, Aug. 25.—The receiving order against Sir William Hopwood, Lancashire cotton magnate, has been rescinded.

Clermont Ferrands.—The best performance in motorless flights was by Douchy who sailed nine minutes and covered three quarters of a mile.

Sydney.—The Commonwealth battleship "Australia" is to be dismantled and scrapped immediately.

Berlin.—A report from Bremen says the police have seized 883 rifles and fifty thousand rounds of ammunition stored in a shed.

Captain Haynes, of the P. & O. steamer "Padua" who was ill for a month on the last voyage home died after arrival at Plymouth.

The P. & O. intermediate Liner the "Mongolia" was launched at Armstrong Whitworths yesterday. It is 570 feet in length and accommodates 230 first and 180 second class passengers and 353 crew.

"MASTER-KEY IS HELD BY U. S."

MR. J. M. COX ON THE DEADLOCK.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The first weighty expression of opinion on the European situation and America's concern with the situation has been issued by Mr. James M. Cox, who was three times Governor of Ohio and a Democratic nominee against President Harding in the Presidential election of 1920. Mr. Cox has been visiting various' capitals of Europe and meeting leading statesmen. He is now in England and this morning breakfasted with Mr. Lloyd George.

As a result of his observations, Mr. Cox concludes that the nations of Europe have come to a deadlock on the reparations questions, and that there seems no relief from this side of the Atlantic. He declares that the master-key is held by the United States. He believes that no decision by England is likely to be acceptable to France.

LATER.

Making further reference to the European situation, Mr. James M. Cox, ex-Governor of Ohio, expresses the view that France's military policy is based entirely on the desire to protect herself against an invasion, while, on the other hand, the German Government wants peace.

After a full exposition of the situation, Mr. Cox urges the United States Government to take an initiative to prevent a disaster, and he emphasises the desirability of designating Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to serve in coping with the reparations task. Mr. Cox points out that Mr. Hoover enjoys European confidence and should analyse the economic situation in Germany and decide what Germany can pay. As regards the inter-Allied debts, Mr. Cox is most careful in expressing his opinion. He says that the question need not be considered as it is unnecessary, but he submits there is a hypothesis from the American angle which suggests the moral or practical desirability of a liberal attitude.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

A CHALLENGE TO INDIA.

DUTY OF THE COUNTRY.

Under the auspices of Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to give further expression to public opinion regarding the Pre:mier's speech on the I.C.S. debate, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, presiding.

The chairman in opening the proceedings moved a resolution deploring the tragic end of Mr. Michael Collins. It was passed unanimously the audience standing as a mark of respect. The resolution ran as follows:—

This public meeting of the people of Bombay deplores the tragic end of Mr. Michael Collins and expresses its profound sympathies with the leaders and workers of the Irish Free State, and upholds the principle of *non-violence* preached in India and confirmed by the Pope of Rome in his latest message to Ireland.

"IT IS NOT IN THE BOND."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then said:—He confessed he could see no justification for the hue and cry that had been raised against the Premier for his speech in the House of Commons the other day. Those who knew the man and the desperate condition in which he was placed could feel no surprise at his outburst. The domestic politics in Britain were bad enough but the imminent rift in the lute among the allied nations themselves was a more serious matter. The Coalition sands were running fast and Mr. Lloyd George's Government was tottering to its fall; in the storm that was gathering round, the safety of the Coalition vessel was a matter of supreme importance to him. The Premier knew that the free Liberals regarded him as a treacherous renegade and would have nothing to do with him. He also knew that the Labour Party would not so much as touch him even with a pair of tongs. What was more natural under the circumstances than that this liberal jackdaw should change his feathers and come out in the full glory of a Tory peacock. Mr. Lloyd George's gesture was worthy of the highest Tory traditions and must have gladdened the hearts of imperialists like Sydenham and Joyson-Hicks. The speech was intended to placate the Tory die-hards and it had done its work. It would be a a great mistake to think that Mr. Lloyd George cared either for the I.C.S., or for the fate of the Indian Reforms. That his speech did hurt Moderates' susceptibilities was the purest accident and yet it must be admitted that for once in his lifetime, the Welsh Wizard, as he is called, was speaking truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth. That the Reforms were an experiment, that they could be extended, modified and restricted at the sweet will and pleasure of their foreign masters was a fact so notorious that only a sturdy Moderate could quarrel with that description of the Reforms. If any among the audience felt any doubt in the matter Mr. Mehta referred them to the preamble and also to the provisions of the Government of India Act 1919 particularly to section 41(2); the humiliating position in which the Moderate party found itself to-day was entirely its own creation. They went to the Councils against the declared will of the nation; they took a most extravagant view of the Reform boons and relied too much on the honeyed words of Mr. Montagu; it was useless for them now to bemoan their condition and to talk of broken pledges; to all their protests and denunciations of Mr. Lloyd George the Premier might very well say in the words of Shylock "it is not in the bond.";

Lord Reading has upheld this saying by his statement when he said: "Yes it is not in the bond. I admit it is an experiment." Lord Reading's speech, he said, was an eye-opener to the cooperators. He concluded by saying that unless Briitsh goods and especially British cloth was boycotted India would not get Swarajya and they would hear such irresponsible utterances from responsible statesmen as a matter of course.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

Mr. Ginwala, Solicitor, then addressed the meeting. He said Mr. Lloyd George's speech had awakened many Indians from their slumber. He read several passages from Mr. Lloyd George's speech and said whenever a foreign nation ruled another nation, it was not likely, that the rulers would give ruling powers to the ruled unless an economic pressure was brought upon the dominating nation. Manchester had already felt the pinch of the economic pressure and he advised the audience to boycott foreign goods. For Swadeshi meant Swarajya and Swarajya meant Swadeshi.

Mr. Dange then said that the object of the Premier's speech was to favour civil servants who were the guardians of the English markets in India. America too had introduced a bill to levy taxes upon cotton and silk goods imported in America. This would, he said, indirectly help Indian struggle of boycotting English goods.

Mr. L. G. Khare also spoke.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings said:—

Fellow citizens,—We have met here this evening, Liberals and Nationalists, Cooperators and Non-cooperators forgetting our differences for a common purpose, to meet a common danger viz, to protests against the reactionary spirit that is underlying the Premier's speech on the I.C.S. debate in the House of Commons in the beginning of this month.

The speech has been fully reported in the Press. There is no misreporting. The Viceroy, as the head of a subordinate department of the British Government, as Lord Curzon described him at the time of Mr. Montagu's resignation, seeing the indignant protests from all parties and all parts of the country has tried to explain away the speech. His explanation has satisfied nobody, not even Dr. Besant. The speech is a naked challenge to India. It is the outburst of a troubled man who can withhold his sympathies from the Premier who has so many troubles? There is Ireland near at Home. There is the French Premier. There is Mr. Lenin. There is Kamal Pasha. There is Palestine and there is Mesopotamia. There is the troubled East Africa. There is unsettled Central Europe. Are not these enough to confound a statesman? To add to this, Mr. Montagu began to trouble his chief. He was dismissed, Non-Cooperation in India was raising its head. Lancashire clamoured and Mahatma had to go to jail. But the trouble did not cease. The new Councils, exclusively cooperative, began to trouble the British Cabinet. They would not pass taxation Bills. The debates at the last budget time both in Provincial and Imperial Councils have upset their calculations. They never expected cooperators to rebel or to reject grants. We asked for retrenchment, we asked for economy, we asked for cheap administration and consequently for Indianisation of Services. We insisted that unless this was done, we would not sanction new taxation. Government had to yield. In Bombay we get Rs. 60 lakhs by retrenchment. In the Imperial Assembly they cut down to crores. The Assembly at the same time passed a resolution urging rapid Indianisation of Services. Government here both Provincial and Imperial understood the position and tried to meet it. The Imperial Government issued a circular to Provincial Governments on Indianisation of Services. They have appointed a Retrenchment Committee headed by Lord Inchcape. This put out the I. C .S. people. The cry of "Empire in danger" was raised. The ghost of India being lost to England was raised. The Conservatives were alarmed and the Die Hards pressed the Premier to support the I. C. S. cause. Can the Premier refuse? He wanted to frighten the present Cooperators into obedience by the threat that the Reforms in which they had set their hearts, would be withdrawn if they did not behave better. So he pronounced the Reforms—an experiment. The Viceroy assures us that they would not go back. We accept that assurance. But India wants rapid progress. Have we not worked the Reforms for 18 months? Have not our ministers been proved capable administrators? The Premier says we shall give more powers not to you but to your successors; to Non-Cooperators if they give up boycott of Councils come there and work the Reforms not as obstructionists but as administrators. The Premier does not want to trust the present Council. He wants Non-Cooperators to come and be good boys. I leave it to you to decide what reply you should give to this challenge. If my advice is worth anything I would say with Colonel Wedgwood—"send your best men to the Councils and fight your battles there." The time for ceasing the negative work has come. Well has the Mahatma said before his incarceration in jail "make the Europeans feel safe. Make peace with Cooperators and with Europeans." With his prophetic eye we saw the clouds gathering on the horizon. He heard the cry of "British interests in danger" and warned us. Now it has come true. Mahatmaji has made it clear that he is not against Europeans, that he does not want them to leave the country. His quarrel is with the system and not with men. If Europeans will stay as servants they are welcome. They can not stay as masters in days of India's self-Government. This in the view of Indians of all parties.

The Viceroy has explained and will still explain the Premier's words, but we want the Premier to withdraw his words and show regret. If not the Councils will not be brow beaten. We shall go on with our work of putting our finances on sound bass by economy and retrenchments.

What is the duty of us commoners, men of the street, the masses who have now got political consciousness? The real India is now awake. Her masses have heard the message of Swaraj. Let them send men of true national spirit into Councils at the next election. Government want you to fight your battles in the Council. Our friend Colonel Wedgwood advises you the same way. Our little experience teaches us that you can make impression on Government not so much by your Press and your petition, your protests and your retirement as by meeting Government face to face. Do not give up your positive work outside.

A vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. B. F. Broacha terminated the proceedings.

FRONTIER BRIGANDAGE.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW CAPTURED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

News from the frontier states that on the 27th July 1922, a murder was committed by some men at Dalwatti Wanda, police station Laki, Bannu District. On their retreat to the independent territory the three murderers robbed some villagers of their clothes and money. These villagers immediately raised the alarm and a pursuit party turned up from Abdul Khel village and followed the track of the offenders. Other villagers also turned out and soon came in contact with the offenders who took refuge near a large tank near Mandra Khel village. Here the following morning they were surrounded by the village pursuit parties who after a hot engagement compelled the murderers to throw down their rifles and surrender. One of the three prisoners turned out to be the notorious outlaw Abdullah Khan, son of Pahlwan of Landidak, who is responsible for many murders including the murder of a police head contable and for many highway robberies.

SUCCESS OF TWO MUSLIM LADY GRADUATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Miss Sikina Farrukh Sultan Muwayyidzada has passed the B. A. Examination this year with first class honours in English and her elder sister Begum Sultana Muwayyidzada stood first in the preliminary B. L. Examination securing the highest marks in Roman and Hindu Law. They belong to a cultured Mahomedan family of Persian extraction.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

tion must be beyond the comprehension of any ordinary man of principle?

Lloyed George in his true Colours.

In order that Mr. Lloyd George might emphasise his contempt for Indian opinion, his own cynical disregard of the collateral obligations which an invitation to trust and cooperation should entail to anyone with a sense of honour and principle, he followed up his pronouncement on the situation in the Near East, a full report of which has presumably reached India. The Britih Prime Minister is infinitely more concerned for the welfare and aggrandisement of his Greek friends than for India, to which, after all, as the Prime Minister of Great Bitain, he owes a direct responsibility. He is overcome with a passionate admiration for the military prowess of the Greeks. He drops all pretence of impartiality and exhibits himself shamelessly as a pro-Greek. "Your enemies are my friends", he says to the Indian Mahomedans, "your friends are a set of bloodthirsty ruffians who encumber the face of the earth. They massacre and oppress subject nationalities and we cannot ask the good Greeks to leave their compatriots to their mercies. It is true that the Greeks massacre but only in a small way but they are Christians, which makes all the difference, as the Archbishop of Canterbury and General Dyer will tell you!"

Mr. Lloyd George has such an astounding record that it is perhaps a bold saying to assert that he has excelled himself in dishonesty in this speech about Turkey and Greece. He now asserts that his declaration in 1917 was made merely as an invitation to the Turks to come out of the war, completely ignoring his specific assertion of a short while ago that it was made with the definite purpose of reviving recruiting in India. He talks of Great Britian's sacrifices for the conquest of Palestine, ignoring the fact that it was India that enabled Great Britain to achieve the conquest of Palestine and that, in consequence, the predominant voice in the settlement in the Near East, which he would give to his friends the Greeks, belongs to India. He accepts and puts forward the discredited statements of Dr. Yowell and his friends as the last word on the subject of the alleged atrocities in Pontus. And smugly declares that his object is to hold the balance even between the two parties. He has gone right back to the pro-Greek attitude of 1919 and improved on it. The position established at the Paris Conference, even, is wiped out. In the prostituted name of "Humanity" the world is asked to accept the justification of the presence of the Greek burglars in Asia Minor. Mr. Lloyd George, now, is prepared to justify the sending of the Greek Army into Anatolia and is evidently prepared to and determined to see them stay there.

Greeks for Constantinople.

But there is more than that. I prophesied some time ago that the pro-Greek game in this country was to make the way easy for the Greeks to resume military operations in the most favourable circumstances. After the recent Greek attempt to rush Constantinople, the statements of Mr. Lloyd George thereon, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, and his speech last Friday, I feel confirmed in the suspicion I have held all along that Mr. Lloyd George and his pro-Greek friends are in the conspiracy to see Greece established in the Turkish capital. The Greek announcement of the intention to invade Constantinople could never have been made without previous consultation with and encouragement from their friends in London. It was a "try on" which failed. The attitude of the whole Press in this country, however, was antagonistic and the French and Italian Governments made it clear that they would not tolerate any such enterprise. But Mr. Lloyd George's statements in the House were significant of a hope that it might be possible to bring about the acquiescence of the French and Italians in time. The assurance, which he described as having been given by the Greek Government, was not a clear undertaking that they would not under any circumstances attempt a march on Constantinople, as it should have been but that they would not do so "without the consent of the Allies." This proviso, showing that the idea has by no means been abandoned and that the Greeks evidently have reason to conceive it possible that they may get the consent of the Allies in the future and in certain circumstances, is extremely significant and it is not too much to suggest that we should be prepared for such a development, when we read the passages in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, in which he elaborated the view that the Allies, far from favouring the Greeks, were actually standing in the way of the natural achievement of their object by keeping them out of Constantinople.

Liberals and Lloyd George.

Another significant feature of the moment is the approval which Sir Donald Maclean, as representing the Liberal Opposition, accorded to both the Prime Minister's pronouncements last week. Mr. Asquith's lieutenant strongly opposed himself to the condemnation of the speech on India delivered by Colonel Wedgwood. He could see no threat or "shaking of the fist" in the Prime Minister's speech, of which he generally approved. On the Greek speech he pronounced an even more fervent benediction. The traditions of the great Liberal party, he declared were reflected in the speech of the Prime Minister and he was glad that "the session had ended not upon a note of pounds, shillings and pence but on a note of humanity and a declaration of our obligations to the oppressed peoples of the Near East, who were under the heel of a race that despite the lessons of the past few years had learnt nothing at all." This last might well have been applied to the case of India and Great Britain, in view of the Prime Minister's two speeches but no one would suspect Sir Donald Maclean of a sense of humour. This sudden blessing of Mr. Lloyd George, however, by the Asquithian party, seems to suggest that there may be something in the rumour that the "Wee frees," having failed to bring about an alliance or a working arrangement with the Labour Party, are now engaged in an effort to wean Mr. Lloyd George from his allegiance to the Coalition had bring him back to the true fold. However that may be, it makes it clear,—if to quote the Prime Minister, it needed making clear,—that India has as little to hope for from a Liberal Government, should there be one, as from the Coalition.

The Defenceless Lascars

The "Egypt" Enquiry has terminated and the Tribunal is taking time to consider its report. I see no reason to withdraw anything that I have already written on the subject. The enquiry ended with a malignant and scurrilous attack on Oriental seamen by Mr. Cotter, the representative of the British Seamen's Trade Union, to which Mr. Bucknill, instructed by the India Office to represent the Lascar crew, made a half-hearted and inadequate reply. It remains a grave scandal that the Lascar crew remained practically undefended throughout the enquiry. From the beginning to the end they were the object of continuous vilification by the British witnesses, with the exception of the P. and O. officials, emphasised by the scurrilous questions and remarks of Mr. Cotter. Two or three Lascar witnesses were put forward as witnesses and examined in a perfunctory way, Mr. Bucknill showing that he was quite inadequately instructed. It seems to me a grave reproach to the Indian community in this country that this vilifying of their defenceless countrymen should have been permitted without their lifting a little finger to see that these poor men had their own case properly put before the court. There are Indian barristers in this country, who always have time to spare to make speeches when there is an opportunity for that favourite form of display. Presumably they could equally spare time for a really useful opportunity like this. But I understand that the only one who was approached pleaded that he had no *locus standi*. It is difficult to have patience with a plea of this kind. Mr. Cotter managed to see that he had a *locus standi* and such could have easily been arranged for anyone desirous of doing an obvious duty by the Lascars ,when approached by a properly constituted organisation, as was the case in the instance I have mentioned.

The Worker's Welfare League of India, who are the constituted representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress in this country, were, it seems to me gravely at fault, in accepting this plea of the gentleman whom they approached. They have a paid secretary, who in the last resort,— and from what I know of the gentleman it would have been the very last resort,— should have been deputed to appear before the tribunal. But this body and their secretary seem more concerned to win the favour of the Trade Union Congress Executive in this country than anything else. It is also unfortunate that the Labour Organisations in India seem to have been idle in the matter, or, at least, ineffective in any action they may have taken. As it is, these unfortunate men have been left under the stigma of unanswered accusations, which reflect not merely upon them but upon Indian national honour. The right of every one of them to appear before the tribunal and refute these accusations should have been claimed, and they should have been represented by some one competent and anxious to justify their side of the case. I trust the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress will yet take steps to put the Lascars' case before the world and to dispose of the calumnies of which they have been the object. It would not be amiss if the All-India T. U. C. were to hold an enquiry of their own, before which the evidence of all the Lascars of the "Egypt" available should be taken and the P. & O. and the British Seamen's Union invited to give evidence. At least some sort of authorised statement, such as the report of such an enquiry, would constitute requires to be placed before the world as a reply to the practically *ex parte* case put before the Board of Trade Enquiry.

PLUCKY FIGHT AGAINST DIFFICULTIES.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG. Aug. 25.

The aviators Captains Macmillan and Mallins who are in Chittagong railway cottage hospital told an Associated Press representative that they landed about five miles east of Lukhidia Char two hours and fifty minutes after they had left Calcutta They examined the engine, started it and taxied to Lukhidia Char. After leaving the place on Tuesday noon, they were forced to land twenty minutes later in Sandip Channel, fifteen to eighteen miles west of Chittagon. They were in the machine with the engine running badly owing probably to water in the petrol. They then tried to taxi to Chittangong but owing to the strong tide, the petrol gave out and they drifted until the machine turned upside down at about 9 p.m. on Tuesday. They were adrift without food or water until picked up by Lieut. Commander Cumming at 5 p.m. on Tuesday. The elements were against them, waves beat over them three days and nights, their feet were swollen, and their arms ached. The machine is absolutely useless and now in the Sea. A tug has gone out from Chittagong to salve the machine. They are now trying to get another machine from India and circumstances may compel them to return to Calcutta. They are however, awaiting instructions from London. They had subsisted since Tuesday on water and two chapaties and though in extreme exhaustion are quite cheerful.

MAJOR BLAKE ABANDONS FLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Captains Macmillan and Malins are reported to be progressing satisfactorily at Chittagong. They are expected to remain in the hospital a week more.

Major Blake states that the latest misfortune entails the abandonment of his flight, but hopes it will be possible to make another attempt next year. He hopes to return to England with Captains Macmillan and Malins in about a fortnight.

DEOLALI LANDLORDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The landlords of the civil area of the Devlali Cantonment were much perturbed when the Cantonment authorities extended their jurisdiction over the Civil lines, i.e., along Nasik, Bhagoor and Dhondy Roads. In order to placate them, the Cantonment authorities promised to supply them with electric lights, drains and water. But up to now the promise has not materialised. A few lights have been placed on the roads of the said area, but they are good for nothing, as the distance between them is too long. Cantonment carts are sent to take away the refuse from the bungalows, but the sweepers of the Cantonment never cleanse the latrines and consequently landlords have to maintain their own sweepers. In reality, therefore, landlords receive no services from the Cantonment in proportion to the heavy tax they have to pay. Owing to the failure of the monsoon during the past three years, the residents of the civil area have had to struggle hard for water. The wells are running dry, and the residents find it hard to obtain even drinking water. The landlords applied several times to the Cantonment authorities to extend their water mains from the Bazaar to the civil area. But the Cantonment authorities have not complied with their request. The landlords have now been thinking that it is better to revert to the control of the civil authorities, instead of being saddled with heavy taxes without receiving in return any benefits.—Yours, etc.,

A "LANDLORD."

VICTORY SMILES FROM THE CLOUDS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lloyd George might say that victory really smiles from the clouds for the Indian Reformers, and the Viceroy says ditto to him!!!

But I say this is all jugglery. Who wanted Viceroy's opinion on Lloyd George's speech? I think, it seems to be a prearranged plan to explain away Lloyd George's free, frank and straightforward statement about Reforms.

It is for the Indians now to find out their own salvation in their own way.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

"SYED AHMED JAMADAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I strongly object to the rather sweeping and shaky statement made by somebody awefully learned in Maratha history in your issue of the 20th instant under the heading "Sayed Ahamad Jamadar."

Excepting the noble mercenary Ibrahim Khan Gardi and Rana Khan, who were more or less promoted fer their personal services to the Scindia Madhawarao, I wonder how many Muslim 'generals' led the Maratha armies—particularly how many to whom the Peshawas owe their military glory? I am afraid none of Bajirao Ballal, Chimnaji Appa, Raghunathrao, Ranoji Shinde, Malharrao Holkar, Govindpant Bundele, Vithal Shivdeo Vinchurkar, Murarirao Gutikar, Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan and Bapu Gokhale were Muslims. Were they?—Yours, etc.

HISTORY.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURES IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is expected to deliver a series of three educational lectures in Madras during the first week of October. Admission to these lectures will be by tickets, and the entire proceeds are to be devoted to Dr. Tagore's International University.

A message from Calicut says that plague epidemic there is subsiding and is now confined to the Moplah quarters. During the week ended the 19th instant, 22 attacks (of which eleven proved fatal) were reported. The numbers of attacks and deaths from the start of the epidemic upto the 17th instant were 242 and 150, respectively.

At a Meeting of the Nadiad Khilafat Committee held at Nadiad on the 23rd August 1922, the following among other resolutions was passed. "The Committee congratulates the elected Members of the Nadiad Municipality, for tendering their resignations, in deference to the wishes of the meeting of the tax-payers, and thus rendering valuable aid to expose the hollowness of the Local Self-Government."

The Railway Board have advised the Punjab Government that the Kasur-Lodhran Line will be restored on its old alignament. Work on this had already been put in hand and it is expected that the line will be ready for opening up toPakpattan by 1st March 1923.

(Continued from column 6.)

always a very difficult business, and seldom succeeds. It is a pity that Lord Reading has chosen to sink with the Premier rather than swim with the Indian People."

The illustrious commentator of the British Premier in India must have offended the protagonists of "Reforms" at least by a most tactless and uncharitable remark. Lord Reading explained away the obnoxious expression "Experiment" by elaborating the point that the Premier wanted "to utter a note of warning to those who, after the next election, might intend to pursue the deliberate policy in the Legislatures for paralysing the activities of the Government by rendering it impotent and reducing the administration to chaos." We may look upon our Moderate friends with sympathetic merriment and remind them of an oft-quoted adage in Bengali: "He for whom I steal calls me a thief." Our friends have enough mettle to withstand such occasional havocs. So cheerio!

CALCUTTA LETTER.

"DESHBANDHU DAY."

THE PREMIER AND BENGAL MODERATES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA Aug. 22.

Sunday was a memorable day in the history of public demonstrations in Bengal. On that day at Mirzapur Park, fittingly called the Swaraj Park, Bengal demonstrated her esteem and affection for her foremost leader. It was the "Desha Bandhu Day." In Calcutta a larger crowd seldom gathered in the Swaraj Park and never was such a big congregation more eager to hear a message from a popular leader. The whole province was looking forward to the Deshabandhu's lead in the country's struggle for the attainment of Swaraj. The message delivered by Mr. Das was based on the spiritual aspect of India's ideal of Swaraj. When people are losing faith in the purpose of India's destiny and the spiritual significance of Swaraj, when the reality of Swaraj has been eclipsed by doubts and prejudices, it was well that the message came through one who has unflinching faith in the future of his Motherland. Mr. Das says: "The light of India's future has blazed up in the distance, a light far more brilliant than the light of the past. We take pride in the record of the achievements of our ancient *Rishis*. We cannot but do so, inasmuch as we have fallen away considerably from their ideals. I clearly realise that the past is as nothing to the future that awaits us. The world has come to learn that politics, social science, economic science, etc., are vain and futile. The whole world has its eyes fixed on India. What does the history of India attest to? The truth. This nation, this great nation, in my opinion takes its stand, on Truth."

The message is, no doubt, and inspiring inerpretation of the lofty ideals to be set before persons who have grasped the true inwardness of India's future greatness and her past glory. But to the average man this idealism will smack of mysticism. What a camp follower has studied, digested and realised during the last two years is the practical and not the reflective feature of the Congress and Khilafat movement. It is with men of this calibre that we have to make common cause in our fight for freedom. From the fountain head of inspiration should, therefore, flow a practical line of action for the masses the pursuit of which will lead them to the coveted goal. They cannot conceive of eschewing politics, sociology and economics from the Swaraj they are longing for. In fact, it is the early prospect of political and economic emancipation of the country that they have learnt and loved to associate with Swaraj. And the steps that, they understand, will help them to that consummation appeal to their imagination. It was, therefore, naturally expected that our leader would make a pronouncement as to his attitude towards the Congress and Khilafat programme. There is, as some people will like to put it, already a rift in the lute of the Congress Party. Mr. Das is the only man who can hold all together under one banner. But his reticence leaves his followers wondering as to what his views are with regard to the most pressing problem of the movement—the constructive programme of the Congress. It is believed that Mr. Das will make a detailed statement on his policy shortly.

Mr. Das and Khaddar.

A discerning eye, however, cannot fail to see how Mr. Das will now regard the constructive programme. Immediately after the delivery of his speech he visited the Khaddar Mela. His countenance beamed with joy on the extensive display of Khaddar before him. Mr. Das took the keenest interest in the exhibits. Thousands of visitors —both male and female—all dressed in Khaddar, have seen the mela day after day and the exhibits demonstrated the fact that even ladies of aristocratic families have taken to home-spinning and weaving. Dr. P. C. Ray the High-Priest of the Charka movement in this province has thus described his impressions of the Mela:—"Our fondest expectation was realised. I was all along in despair that Calcutta was unable to give a good account of herself in this matter. But I am happy to say that I have to revise my estimate as regards the apathy of the respectable ladies of Calcutta!" It is proposed to hold another Mela on a bigger scale and keep it open till the first day of the Pujahs with a view to enabling people to make their purchase of cloth for that occasion. Different and improved types of Charkas were shown in the Mela. The Charka which attracted the greatest notice was the one used by Bhagwati Devi, the mother of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. The Charka is still in working order.

The Premiers Speech.

It is a hornet's nest that the British Premier has raised about his ears by his notorious speech for placating the Indian Civil Service. We have no misgiving in the matter. The Congress Party may well dismiss the subject by only one remark: "We told you so." Or, if another remark is permitted to us we may add that Mr. Lloyd George's speech and his subsequent recantation by nodding have neither satisfied his countrymen nor deceived Indians. But our attitude of nonchalance towards the matter does not preclude us from enjoying the indignant outbursts in the Ministerial organ. The "Bengalee", which at first greeted the speech with a co-mingling of approval and mild protest, later gained courage, of course, after the speech was condemned in quarters from which our sane contemporary receives its daily inspiration and guidance. It has now screwed up courage to put the Viceroy and Mr. Lloyd George in the same boat. The "Bengalee" thus concludes its leading article:—"Even from the Viceroy's own point of view, it would have been far wiser for him if, instead of trying to ride the storm, he had allowed it to blow over. The attempt to save a drowning man is

(Continued in column 5.)

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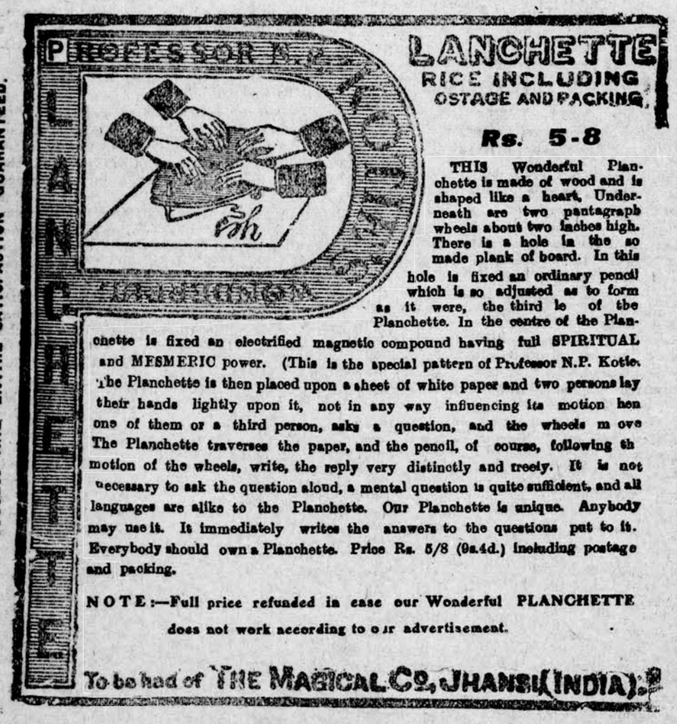

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The "H Kesari." Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26, :—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon. Esq., of Messrs Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921 :—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainemnts I am in success every time with your Planchette.'

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September 1921 :—"I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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TEACHING OF JOURNALISM.

THE COURSE AT IOWA.

Mr. Sudhindra Bose, M. A. P. H. D. Lecturer, State University of Iowa writes:—

Iowa City, U. S. A., June 17, 1922.

The American newspaper graveyard is just now pretty full. Within the past four years, more than 4,000 newspaper publications have gone out of existence in the United States. The principal reason for the mortality is the high cost of production. According to an editor who has been recently investigating the subject, it appears that during the past four years the cost of newspaper production in America has increased from 200 to 300 per cent, while the income has remained practically stationary.

Although most of the newspapers are hard hit from the financial point of view, journalism still continues to be one of the most attractive fields of literary endeavours for enterprising men and women with a nose for news.

As an illustration of training on journalism in the higher institutions of learning, let me give a rapid sketch of what is being done along this line at the State University of Iowa.

Work in journalism may be done at Iowa as a part of the Special Course in Journalism leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or as a part of general education. Ordinarily it takes a student four years to graduate. The following is a brief outline of the Special Course in Journalism.

First year.—English (rhetoric); Foreign language; Science; European history.

Second year.—English literature; Foreign language; Science, a minimum of History of the United States; Principales of journalism.

Third year.—Editing: Printing and engraving; American Government Principles of economics; Electives (American Government, American history, economics, European history.)

Fourth year.—Feature of article and editorial; Newspaper problems and advanced reporting; Electives.

Journalism is a highly specialized profession. No one can be a first class reporter, editorial writer, a book reviewer and a dramatic critic all at once. He must choose a particular department and be an expert in that field. The prospective editorial writers and reporters, who want to specialize in political writing, are urged to take courses in history, economics, sociology, and Government. Those who aspire to be art, book, or dramatic critics, are advised to do their major work in drama and literature. For ambitious men and women, who expect to own their newspapers, nothing can be more useful than study advertising, business methods and organization.

Adequate facilities are offered for effective and practical training through various University publications. Some of the courses on journalism, for instance, require students to serve on the staff of "The Daily Iowan," which is a University student paper.

At an Iowan office the latest copies of a score of leading daily papers are kept on file. The building Journalists are not allowed to submit their articles in long hand. They must get their manuscripts typewritten. And it is interesting to note that the University itself furnishes typewriters for the use of students.

The tution fee for the students of journalism is about one hundred and twenty-five rupees a year. While it is extremely difficult to state the exact cost of living, it will generally come to one hundred and twenty rupees a month.

A considerable number of native American students manage to earn a part of their expenses; but it is hard. And in view of widespread unemployment, Indian students without adequate source of income from home, should not be encouraged to come here at present.

The State University of Iowa, like the rest of the higher institutions of learning in America, opens its regular session by the middle of the next September. Qualified Indian students, who disere more information, should address to the Registrar State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa U. S. A.

CRIME IN BURMA,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

The resolution on the Police Administration in 1921 shows the figures of crimes have been almost constant for the last three years indicating that the main causes of the crimes are permanent rather than variable factors. Comparison with other provinces shows Burma is easily the first in all serious crimes except in housebreaking. In some cases there is actual predominance on others proportionate to population. The worst districts are all in Lower Burma. The suggested remedies include reformative treatment in jail but the resolution thinks it doubtful if anywhere in the world a criminal is improved by being sent to jail and the vague humanitarian move to make jail life reformative has resulted in making it less deterrent. The smaller percentages of convictions on violent crime cases are attributed to witnesses fearing reprisals and also to misguided compassion expressed in the reluctance to help a fellow-citizen being hanged or transported.

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AN ICONOCLAST AND AN INCENDIARY.

YOUTH WITH MANIA FOR BURNING TEMPLE CARS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Publicity Bureau in a *communique* says:—

During 1920 and 1921 a number of temple car burning incidents were reported from places in the southern parts of the Presidency Various theories were in the air as to the cause of them. It has at last been found that they were the work of one individual who was obsessed with the idea of testing the power of Hindu deities. This man is Sadasiva Chetty, alias Virappa Chetty, alias Chinnasamy Chetty aged about 19, a native of Dharampuri. He lost his left hand in a railway accident. After coming out of jail in 1921, he left his relatives and took to the wandering life and when he returned to his village after seven years of absence his caste men objected to his re-admission to his caste. Chinnasamy by way of revenge set fire to a small temple car belonging to his caste men and also to a cattle-shed belonging to his brother-in-law and ran away from the village.

A CURIOS RECORD.

He then visited several holy places in the garb of a *Pardesi* (*Sanyesi*) and is reported to have burnt during the period between May 1920 and January 1922 as many as 12 temple cars at Kanjevaram, Thiruvannamalai, Mayavaram, etc. In this Presidency he also desecrated idols in two or three temples, at one of which he was caught in the very act and sentenced by the Sub-Magistrate, Mayavaram, to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He in his statement before the Magistrate admitted defiling idols and burning temple cars and boasted that deities were powerless to harm him and stated that he would like to see what would happen to him if he ate human flesh. He was committed to jail by the District Magistrate of Chingleput for failing to furnish security for future good behaviour. He has been certified not to be of unsound mind in a legal sense i.e. he understands the nature of his acts, but the Sessions Judge has ordered that the Superintendent of jail should keep him under observation, so that it might be decided whether he should not be sent to a lunatic asylum if his religious obsession persists.

LABOUR UNREST IN AHMEDABAD.

STRIKE AVERTED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

A serious labour situation in Ahmedabad has just been averted. In the Vivekanand Mills certain representatives of the Labour Union were dismissed, whereupon all the workers there went on strike, and ballots were being taken for taking workers in all the other Mills also on a general strike. Meanwhile Miss Ansuyaben who had gone to Bombay arrived here and expressed her disapprobation of the decision to go on a strike without submitting their dispute to the Arbitration Board, and requested Sheth Mangaldas as President of the Millowners, Association to arbitrate and settle the dispute. Sheth Mangaldas gave his award on Wednesday, and declared that workers in the Vivekanand Mills should apologise for their conduct. They have apologised and have been admitted to their work.

THE HIJRAT QUESTION.

MR. KIDWAI'S SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

NAINITAL, Aug. 26.

Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai of Gadia, a non-cooperating Barrister and Khilafat worker, informs the press that he has suggested that instead of a wholesale *hisrut*, as advocated by Mr. Chotani, an Angora Legion on the lines of the Spanish Foreign Legion be organised to be sent to Constantinople or Iona as a reply to the Greek threat to Constantinople, and as a protest against Mr. Lloyd George's pro-Greek speech, and Lord Curzon's anti-Turk donditions at the Venice Conference. Mr. Kidwai has offered himself as the first recruit.

SUIT FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

CASE DISMISSED,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

Two servants in the employ of Lieut.-Colonel Spring Walker, Cantonment Magistrate, Dehra Dun, were prosecuted for theft from the house of currency note but were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. On this servant brought a civil suit for Rs. 600 as damages for malicious prosecution against the Colonel and Mrs. Spring Walker. The Subordinate Judge of Mussoorie who tried the case dismissed the suit remarking that the case was due to a well-planned conspiracy against the Magistrate and his wife and the servants were mere tools in the hands of others and the case was mischievous if not also vindictive in the extreme. Colonel Walker was rigorously boycotted by the public in general and by menial servants in particular. Reasons were not brought to light but it is very likely his keenness in the discharge of his official duties had a great deal to do with it. Those were difficult times and every act of Government servant, no matter how well intentioned and justified, was resented.

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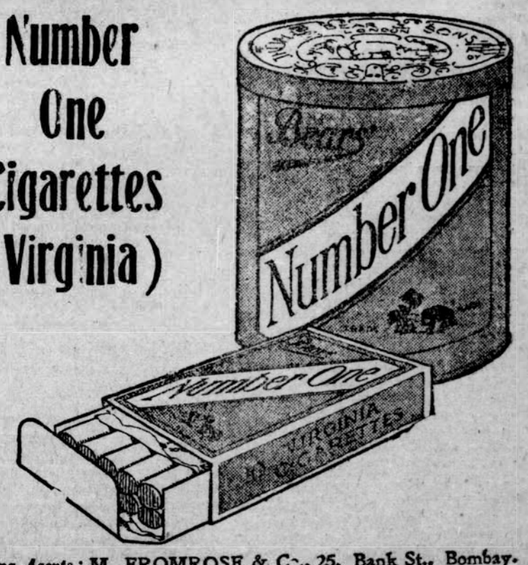

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Literature and Art.

A JAPANESE ESSAYIST.

When Yone Noguchi tries to write critically about foreign authors in order to make an impression he ends up by being very indefinite and hazy; but when he writes simply and spontaneously in the moment of a purely artistic impulse about his own Japanese gardens and cities, he leaves a wonderful impression on the mind and it is not unnatural when we consider the peculiar genius which is through and through that of a poet of his country, and hardly, if at all, that of a critic.

Yone Noguchi, like the real Orient, is like the evasive flame of a firefly that flashes a moment in a great mass of darkness and disappears leaving in the heart, a Vision of the Immortal Fount of Fire from which it escaped like a spark. Inspite of the fact that he was educated in America and grew up in the midst of "modern civilisation," (Noguchi is irreconcilable to that term!) he never lost the true genius of his soul, nor allowed the colour of his vision to be blurred by a hybrid admixture of other colour that might have clashed with it. And, indeed, by thus retaining his own peculiar Japanese vision, he has proved himself beyond a doubt, a poet with a clear and a definite message to his country, and through his country, ultimately to the entire world. For any single individual to try and force any one bird or flower to bend to his will is cruel enough but it is far more cruel, he thinks, for any one nation to dominate another and to try and force its cultural methods on it. The singular Beauty of the Universe lies in its variety of forms. Hence it is unnatural and a crime against all evolution, for any country to force its peculiar stamp on another; the crime becomes the more heinous when the country upon which it is forced is, by virtue of its own inherent idiosyncrasies of nature, unwilling to adopt it; and further, the crime is enlarged tenfold, when the process of enforcement is done by means of hypnotisation. It is with a sense of tragic helplessness that he says about "New Japan": "I think the New Japan (what a skeptic shallow sound it has) has little to do with the real Japan of human beauty because it was created largely by an advertisement for which we paid the most exorbitant price to get the mere name of that; in short we bought it with ready cash. Therefore it is no wonder that it is so perfectly strange to many of us". . . Then he goes on to describe with extraordinary feeling the hideous transformation that gradually took place in his country. "I know that Old true Japan was every inch of it was the very handiwork of the people in general" (the masses?) "while New Japan, "the rising country of first-class" in the world as it was proudly written by a newspaperman, as I can imagine, who wears a single eye-glass straight from London, was created by a few hundred men we might say, the Westerners born in Japan, whose hopeless ignorance of the old civilisation of their own country strange to say, helped them up to fill the highest place in the public estimate." But Noguchi was not entirely blind to the fact of the gradual death of colour in the life of his people with the introduction of the foreign cultural element. And that this introduction was caused by the people of his own land! Hear with what irony he speaks of it. "It seems to me that a copy doubtless of the American edition of "How to Build a City" fell one day into the hands of the Mayor of Tokyo who proclaimed in the voice of a Prophet that the City should be rebuilt in the very fashion nobody in the Orient ever dreamed; figuratively speaking, we were changing our Kimone of old brocade precious with tradition, for a plain sack-coat, made in Chicago, perhaps!" The poet then begins to tell us about his utter discontentment with regard to the modern cities in Japan, and wishes to do away with the false patterns on which they are built. All that he says applies to present day India with exceeding appropriateness. Mark you how he writes: "The municipality has been for the last two or three years spending an enormous amount of money for the sudden enlarging of these streets and the hasty building of houses of brick or stone of white or red; but I wonder why our Japanese city should be one and the same with that of the West." In these days when great and celebrated poets like Rabindranath Tagore talk about the "Cultural Unity of Nations" it becomes the more necessary for us to try and retain as far as possible our own culture (of which alas! we have so little left) and to try and grow in it every day, in order that we may feel that we have a Culture of our own to contribute towards the great Unity. To-day we find that our cities are all built on the lines of Western cities and even our habits and our customs are fast becoming westernised. How few of us really feel with the Japanese poet and say with him "Why should our city become one and the same with that of the West?" And we, who talk of giving our great Culture to the West, have very little if any left. Beyond a smattering of the English language and a very often vague knowledge of English authors we know but few things. In this respect the modern Japanese is identical with the Modern Indian. And Yone Noguchi sums up the tragedy in the closing lines of his most delicately-woven "Handkerchief". "I sat on the chair in the Professor's room and I suddenly thought if I were not a Madam Chrysanthemum who had not a cotton handkerchief but a stray knowledge of English literature which I take out from my bosom and look upon in the class-room. It is, indeed, the little knowledge almost valueless like a handkerchief with which a foreigner especially an English-speaking one, might blow his nose with." The next line is significant and pungent. "I got it by selling my whole soul and heart."

We get a clear insight into Yone Noguchi's mental attitude towards the West in his essay titled "The East and The West" where he shows the utter inability of the Western mind to grasp the deeper and the essential states and moods of that of the Eastern. He explains it by defining both and trying to trace out for us the two entirely different evolutionary processes of thought, and through thought of language, in the East and the West.

In the same Essay he writes, "I myself experienced as a writer in English that my own meaning or imagination was often wrongly taken. A certain English critic commented on me the other day that I attempted to make them (my words) express too many colours and meanings. I dare say (that my Oriental pride) that the Western minds are not yet wide open to accept our Japanese imagination and thought?" And it would not be out of place here to substitute the word Indian for Japanese and say a few words in connection with Indians, who have the gift of poetry in them, expressing themselves in English. To begin with it seems to me that only an Englishman, born to the language and growing up in the midst of its subtle idiosyncrasies and many shades, is capable of grasping the full significance of English words and phrases. However much we may try to master a foreign tongue, it becomes impossible, through the very fact of traditions of thought and image peculiar to us, to persuade ourselves into a correct and masterly understanding of it. To quote a single example, the "peacock" which means to us a symbol of such vast gorgeousness and rhythm, and even calls up before our minds whole atmospheres of rain and forest, lightning and thunder, to the English-

Courtesy—"The Graphic."

A NEW STATUE OF BYRON.

(By Dr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, R.S.A.)

man would convey nothing more than a vulgar image of gaudiness and ugliness, which is shown n the familiar term "He struts like a peacock," a term of contempt. Beyond this it means little or nothing. How is it possible therefore for Indians to write in a foreign tongue? Unless, of course, we mean to make India a country of imitators who feel no qualm in sacrificing their natural genius for the sake of realising the most sacrilegous and hypnotic pleasures of imitation. So, when we feel like describing an Indian moon-rise, we, who tire of looking in vain for words to describe the true feeling about it, are content to produce a sonnet (perfectly correct from the point of view of English verse) which somehow gives us the feeling that there is an alien moon ruling over our native heavens!

Noguchi's constantly reiterating message to us is therefore one which only a true Poet is capable of giving to us. He is a Japanese, through and through, although on the surface he might give one the impression of being somewhat moulded by the West. And it would almost seem as if some of his writings were touched with a glimpse here and there of prophecy.

H. C.

"HAZARDASTAN"!

"HAZARDASTAN"—Lahore.—A new fortnightly Magazine. Edited by Hakeem Ahmad Shuja, B. A. (Alig).

Every attempt at the enrichment of India's literature deserves unstinted welcome and grateful acknowledgment. Nearly close upon a century's habit of looking at Art with alien spectacles has dimmed our faculties and clouded our outlook. To a spiritualistic people, foreign language is, at last, an expedient; it is by no means an adequate vehicle of expression. Our misplaced enthusiasm has landed us into blind alleys. Our aesthetic sense lies gagged and stifled in us. We find ourselves completely stranded to-day, strangers in our own homes. This is a lamentably unnatural situation. Our only consolation lies in the fact that we are at last awakened to the enormity of this situation.

The "Hazardastan"—a fortnightly literary Magazine just started from Lahore—is the latest proof of this awakening. Its Editor seems to be as complete a devotee of aestheticism as any heart could desire:

("Demand of me naught except tales of love and romance; I am not acquainted with the chronicles of Alexander and Darius.")

Thus he seems to retort to a world deeply immersed in the problems of its exchanges and armaments.

In the first article which is the statement of purpose, we are not left with any doubt as to the goal. This is the development of art and literature. The Editor feels himself irresistably called upon to do some service to his Diety—Urdu literature. The ideal before the "Hazardastan" is not so much the embellishment of the mind as the expression of the heart. With this object in view he has gathered around him men who would speak the language of the heart with pen and brush in little imaginary romances and allegorical pictures. Thus the first number contains the colour-brush conception of a poet and some emotional fiction. Poetry finds its proper place. But the most prominent feature of the periodical is avowedly the cultivation of drama and the novel. In this connection, translations have been undertaken of Lytton's famous novel. "Leilla" and Shapespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The Editor asserts that if in this way all Shakespeare's plays are clothed in Urdu, one of the chief objects of this literary venture will be realised. But we regret we entertain some misgiving in this respect. A perusal of the few pages of the translation of "Midsummer Night's Dream" does not fill us with hope, certainly not with enthusiasm. We unhesitatingly give credit to the translator for the industry with which he has tried to meet the difficulties in his way. But when we have said this we feel we have said all that could be said in his favour. The effort is marked with weary labour. Words fall heavily on each other and jar on the senses. And this in Shakespeare's light fairy tale, "A Midsummer Night's Dream!"

The reason is obvious. The conception of the fairy world in this drama has been made by Shakespeare peculiarly his own. Titania and Oberon and their entire retinue and the allegorical embodiment of his poetic fancy. To translate the play in the laboured strain in which the attempt is begun is to do a distinct disservice both to Shakespeare and the Urdu language. Taking literally, we readily admit, it is difficult to improve upon the translation by Mr. Imtiez Ali of the following lines:—

I swear to thee, by Cupid's strongest bow:
By his best arrow with the golden head;
By the simplicity of Venus' doves;
By that which knitteth Souls, and prospers loves;
And by that fire which burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan under Sail was seen;

But then in the translation they become mere words and need a lot of explanation; and explanations, always inconvenient, are hideous things in Art.

The get-up of the magazine is all that could be desired, its printing and paper quite attractive. It is moderately priced and should have an extensive circulation. Mr. Shuja deserves the best congratulations of all lovers of Art and Literature.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Until quite recently Indian Nationalists, while demanding Home Rule used expressly to except from popular Control the department of Foreign Affairs. In his brochure entitled "India's Foreign Policy" Mr. Bernard Houghton points out the dangers of this attitude, which the Congress no longer upholds, and advises Indians to direct their own foreign policy. The military expenditure of a country depends on her relations with foreign countries and though India has always wanted to live at peace with her neighbours the foreign policy of the Government of India being linked to that of Great Britain India's army budget has alway been on the increase. The Russian menace evaporated when the *Triple Entente* was concluded between England, France and Russia, but the military expenditure did not come down for the War-Lords launched a forward policy on the North-West Frontier. The use of Indian armies in subdugaitng independent nations in the Middle East has cast a slur on India's reputation. For India's honour more than for financial considerations Indians must resolve to have the determining hand in their own foreign policy.

PATRIOTIC SCHOOL SONGS.

"Rashtriya Vidyalaya Melyanchi Padi" is the title of a small book of patriotic songs in Marathi specially written for and sung by the Rashtriya Vidyalaya Mela recently formed of some of the little boys of the local Marathi Rashtriya Shala. The songs are set to popular tunes and are ten in the simple language that a child can understand. The booklet is priced at 2 annas and the profits from the sale of the brook are, we are assured, to go to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. We congratulate Mr. D. M. Pansare, the young author of the booklet, who is an ex-student of the above school and who is at present a student in the local National College his pretty effort.

CIVIL APPEALS

Dr. Nand Lal B.A., LL.B., (Cantab), Advocate of the High Court of Lahore, has brought out "The Law of Civil Appeals in British India". It deals only with appeals, omitting all reference to the institution hearing and execution of original suits. The value of the work would have been greatly increased, if the learned doctor had given this information which forms the very groundwork of appeals and without which the Law of appeals is not fully intelligible.

The book, however, is intended for persons practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court, who are concerned only with the appeals from original decrees where the claim is over Rs. 5,000 or from appellate decrees in all other cases. It is a commentary on a portion of the Civil Procedure Code dealing with appeals. It is very exhaustive in its treatment and gives the Case Law quite up to date. The chief merit of the work, however, is that it is *very easy of reference*. The index is very full and exhaustive, mentioning several headings under which a subject may be looked up for reference.

We have no doubt the book will prove very useful both to the Bar and the Bench that are concerned with the arguing and deciding of appeals respectively.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KHILAFAT—(Marathi) by R. M. Phadke Rajapur.

TOWARDS THE DAWN—By J. N. Mitra, Mirdahitila, Sitapur Rs. 2.

HAPPY INDIA—By Arnold Lupton George, Allen and Unwin Ltd. London 6/2.

RABINDRANATH—By Kumudnath Das Indian Book Club, Calcutta, 1/8.

STAMMERING AND ITS CURE—Trans. (Gujarathi) by V. H. Dholakia 64, Harrison Road, Calcutta 12/as. pp. 50.

THE NATIONAL VALUE OF ART—Sri Aurobindo Ghose Prabartak Publishing House Chandranagore, pp. 68.

THE GREATEST MAN—By Abdus Salam Khan, Anjuman Press Nagpur.

"PURNIMA." By Mr. Venilal Rangildas Mehta published at Surat. This book contains interesting and instructive stories from some of the well-known works of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The author deserves congratulations for having published such a useful book.

Messrs. Nisbet will shortly have ready Christine Jope-Slade's new novel "THE CUCKOO'S NEST", a story of a modern girl who arranges the disposition of her life on lines quite different from those proposed by her parents. It will be published simultaneously in the United States by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co.

"THE BLACK SHADOW", a novel of adventure in the Dark Continent by Captain F. A. M. Webster, the writer of East African stories, will be issued almost immediately by Messrs. Nisbet.

Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish a work entitled "Inheriting the Earth, or The Geographical Factor in National Development, by O. D. von Engeln, Professor of Physical Geography in Cornell University. The book has been written not so much to show that human organization and development have been determined by geographic conditions in the past as to insist that in future they should be so governed.

Professor Edward G. Browne some twenty-two years ago published the "Handlist of Muhammadan Manuscripts in Cambridge University Library," and now has in preparation with the Cambridge University Press a supplementary volume dealing with the eight hundred or so manuscripts in the Arabic character which have since been acquired, mostly by purchase, by the same library. The various college libraries at Cambridge contain an almost equal number of manuscripts in Arabic, of which, with the exception of King's, Trinity, and in part St. John's, no list or catalogue has hitherto been published. The nature and contents of these manuscripts numbering 1,577 in all, are briefly described in the forthcoming "Supplement."

Messrs. Routledge will shortly publish a book by B. G. de Montgomery dealing with British and Continental labour policy. Some account is also included of Labour policy in France and in the three Scandinavian Countries.

Among announcements in Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's autumn list are:—"What I Saw in America," by G. K. Chesterton, who sums up his impressions of the country and its relations with Great Britain by urging that the two nations can only be international by becoming, if possible, more national than they are; "The Coming of the Fairies," by Sir A. Conan Doyle, containing reproductions of the Cottingley photographs, and giving the whole of the evidence in connexion with them.

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LITERATURE, LIGHT AND FANCY.

BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN.

Is a Dean like a mortgage, I wonder? The dreamy speculation drifted into my brain as I listened the other day to a glowing account of the University Convocation, the glittering details of the Procession, and sudden old memories revived and stirred. It seemed such ages ago, could it have been in this incarnation that I too took part in these pompous Academic pageants? Surely, once I was a fellow, a Syndic, actually (though you will hardly believe it, my Readers) a Dean. And if, as with mortgages, "once a Dean always a Dean", some fine Diaconal aura and exhalation of Deandom may still envelop me. Ah yes, those days of the past, with their irreverences and flippancies, surely we were all lighter-hearted then, before the War, and dared to jest profanely upon subjects and objects of awful sanctity. On greeting a new fellow to-day would the Vice-Chancellor, I wonder, risk a line from Pope, and whisper "Worth makes the Man and want of it the Fallow"?

Virtue in a name.

But idly conning the Leaded Type at the head of my recent "outpourings" while in this meditative vein, it struck me that there is much virtue in a name, and that my winged words might fly straighter to their mark were they introduced by such an awe-inspiring authorship as, say, "By the Old Dean". Yes, that hath a true savour of gravity, and ecclesiastical dignity, which might avail, even in matters profane, to overawe the groundlings. I would suggest the instant amendment to my courteous and long suffering Editor were it not that I fear the depraved levity of the rising generation. My prophetic soul already catches the horrid transformation into current slang "By the Old Bean," and I could not bear it. True I am of a dead and buried period, and should accommodate my stiff mentality to the airy play and poetic familiarity of our Young. But to be spoken of, when in my own weekly pulpit, counting on reverent attention, as Old Bean, this were too much. Yet, since now Deans and Canons and other great churchmen are run loose and become the chartered libertines of the old time preserves and monopolies of Grub Street, it would seem as though the office shed a strange and rather incongruous lustre on the business, and made the wares more marketable. Lends, too, an oracular note and emphasis, an imprimatur of omniscience, so that no subject can come amiss, and, shooting folly as it flies, it becomes a case of every shy a cocoanut, never a miss. Let us sit still in hushed silent gratitude, *Bos locutus est*.

Solid Didacticism.

What gloomy depressing efforts those Convocation addresses are, and how many have I had to listen to, sadly, in the years that are gone! It is hardly surprising, of course, that they should rather be ingemitant with tears and melancholy than sparkling with gay wit, for most pursue a trodden path, on low levels in the cypress shades of pale hopes and almost despairing aspirations, while their successive authors, have seldom been distinguished for brilliant originality or anything better. Indeed what could be better than solid didacticism? But let us not be too critical, you and I. My smiling young cynic, might not do much better were we ever which God forbid, called upon to try. I remember (I daresay that prelude will be of frequent recurrence as I proceed on my discursive way),—well I remember, ever so many years ago, while I was still dallying with the administration of the law in the humble and despised character of a common or garden District Judge, the lawful and natural sport and prey of the grim exalted High Court variety, that on some occasion I came to Bombay from the outer darkness of the mofussil, to spend a day or two with one of these High Court Luminaries. Not only was he that glorified creature, entitled (on the Bench) to be called of all and sundry "My lord" but he was also (why, I never could imagine or discover) the Vice Chancellor of the University on appropriate occasions, therefore, clad in that strange tortoise garb allotted to the Office. At the time of my visit (had I known I had surely postponed it), he was pregnant with his Convocation Address. It was to be some address, unique, an epoch maker. Long and anxious must have been his deliverations, the choice not lightly made, a theme so startling, yet lending itself to so many useful applications, that hearing it, disembowelled so to speak and dissected, all the world should wonder. It is one of the penalties of guestship, that you must, when year upon year the Host's boson lies heavy that perilous stuff which doth oppress the heart, bear with him while he purges himself of it into your suffering but attentive ear. So that I had to listen to selected passages from the immortal work and, what do you think was the Text? Three guesses but no, you'd never be near it. Gladstone. It was a dreadful ordeal, but I consoled myself with the thought that after all I had only to hear a bit here and there, while on the destined occasion hundreds would have to hear the whole. Time takes its revenges and not so many years later I too had to "suffer and be strong" or as strong as I could, under this infliction. These addresses vary of course in merit or demerit. When the Chancellor himself undertakes to compose one, the world awaits it in awful expectation. The best I think I heard was given by but, why draw invidious distinctions between these great men? And after all so much depends upon the talents, the industry the education of the Private Secretary of the day! But this address was a splendid work, stuffed with erudition, tracing the slow upbuilding of the mind of man from the moulding of the fine classic period, abundant frills and ornamentation from Aristotle, Plato, Shakespeare and the musical glasses. It would have been more learned still had H. E. not kicked and insisted on putting in a humanizing touch or two of his own. Else he vowed no one, not even the most sycophantic of admirers, and he had so many genuine that he needed no sycophantic additions, would ever believe he had written a word of it. That, of course, was true, but the odd part of it was, and this is so disheartening to the flower of the Competitive system, that it was just the human patches put in by the Chancellor himself, that caught on, while the rest was rather too much above the heads of even that intellectual audience. I could fill several more columns of the paper with dissertations on Convocation Addresses I have (most unwillingly) heard. But would this come under the head of "Literature"?

My only Murder.

I have been so much impressed after hours of close study with the new Psycho-analysis, that its dominant note is I suppose sounding in my soul. Of course, I see now what has been the root cause of so many harrassing maladies during my long Indian pilgrimage, from headache to corns, and the sooner it is excised or exorcised, whichever you prefer, the better. It happened so long ago, that let us hope a moral, if not a legal, Statute of Limitations will protect me. Before most of those who read these lines were born, in a remote District, rather a sandy barren district, when the Hot weather was at its height, I was as used to the custom, spending myself loyally in the discharge of the duty uppermost, the duty of hunting out the crumbling Bandh or field boundary mark. I met by chance a strayed German remember these were days when we had no reason to doubt that Germans were decent human beings, and many were scattered over the country engaged in the subtle business of peaceful penetration. When I met him I had no fell design, I did not wish to take his life, I felt kindly towards him. One man often does when after weeks of loneliness in lone places he suddenly meets a solitary a fellow. But we are all the instruments of fate and our best-meant deeds may be suddenly tinged with darkest hues. It was then that my Fate overtook me, and the indelible stain smirched the pure whiteness of a young soul. Perhaps if I had made this confession at the time years earlier who knows what colics and fevers I might not have been spared? But murder will out, at last. I am not musical I have, or had a beautiful rich melodious voice of powerful timbre and wide range, but alas, one which in its pride refused to be harnessed to any tune, as a spirited yong colt jibs against the shafts and thus the tale goes on. When I met my German he was sick—one of the sickest men I ever saw after he had had an hour or two of my cheerful society, I saw only too plainly that he was dying. I knew vaguely that all Germans were passionately musical and patriotic. I bethought me, as the end drew near, that it would be a kind, a humane act to try the charms of music on him. I would waft his soul, if it must be woft, across the river to the familiar strains I was sure he loved so well. So I sat by his head and lifting my head trolled out "The Watch on the Rhine". I rendered it *appassionato*, with deep feeling, and it ought to have gone straight to his heart. Perhaps it did he was, I thought rocked in the death agony, and my singing did not seem to ease him. As I finished, with an expiring effort, he raised himself, and with death-glazed eyes exclaimed passionately "Zose *may* be ze words, but *not* ze melody" fell back on his pillow and expired. I buried him darkly at dead of night, but I did not sing, even hum the Dead March I feared it might bring back to life or vex his wandering ghost. That is how I killed that poor German, my first, I believe my only Murder.

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